FBIS DAILY REPORT

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LEADERS MEET WITH URUGUAYAN POLITICAL FIGURES

Martinez on Uruguayan Elections

PY070242 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Excerpt] The Argentine vice president has said that he wants Uruguay to have free elections, without banned politicians or political prisoners. Vice President Victor Martinez today received in Congress Doctor Sanguinetti and Doctor Enrique Tarigo who will go to the Olivos residence tonight to talk with President Raul Alfonsin. Following is a report by Tomas Fridman:

[Fridman] Doctors Julio Maria Sanguinetti and Enrique Tarigo are at this time meeting with Argentine President Raul Alfonsin at the Olivos residence. The leaders of the Colorado Party and the Argentine president will analyze several questions related to the current political situation in the two countries and to future relations between them when both have democratic governments.

Early today, Sanguinetti and Tarigo were received in Congress by Argentine Vice President Victor Martinez who said that he wants Uruguay to have free elections, without banned politicians or political prisoners. The vice president made this statement to Radio Carve in Buenos Aires.

[Begin Martinez recording] I repeat that this refers to Uruguay's internal affairs but, nevertheless, everything that can lead toward a democratic outcome deserves our utmost consideration. We wish the entire democratic process to be broad, that is, without bans, political prisoners, and with the participation of all political forces. [end recording]

We asked the Argentine vice president what he thought of the statement made by the Uruguayan Council of State that the concern of the Argentine Congress and other congresses over the situation of Wilson Ferreira Aldunate constitutes interference in internal affairs.

[Begin Martinez recording] We reiterate all our respect for the principle of self-determination of peoples and governments, but we cannot but hope that bans and political prisoners cease to exist, that tolerance prevail for the sake of democracy. We do not want to invade the exclusive sphere of any nation, but we want to have a say in the sphere of universal democracy that belongs to all of us. [end recording]

Alfonsin, Sanguinetti Press Conference

PY071951 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Dr Julio Maria Sanguinetti gave his opinion at noon today in Buenos Aires regarding the National Party position on the political-military agreement. He talked with the Argentine press on this and other subjects. Fernando Vilar, Radio El Espectador special correspondent to Buenos Aires, reports further on this:

The press conference granted here in Buenos Aires by Julio Maria Sanguinetti and Enrique Tarigo just ended. They answered questions posed by the Argentine press which had paid little attention to the visit of these two leaders of the Uruguayan Colorado Party to Buenos Aires. This meetings with the different authorities included one with the president of the Republic.

During the press conference, the two Colorado Party leaders discussed mainly political and party matters, answering questions by the Argentine reporters. Sanguinetti first referred to the main subjects discussed with the Argentine president. He said that some very important issues were discussed, such as future binational enterprises that could be implemented once the democratic government is established in Uruguay, and the supply of gas from Argentina to Uruguay.

In answer to a question by an Argentine reporter, Dr Sanguinetti also labeled the Colorado Party as a social democratic party.

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS VATICAN COMMUNIQUE

PY070307 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2327 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Aug (DYN) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo this afternoon said that "the communique which the Vatican issued today explains the confidentiality we have had to maintain concerning the negotiations under way at the Holy See and shows that it has not been a whim of the Argentine Government but a condition inherent in the mechanism of the mediation which is being carried out by Pope John Paul II."

This was the foreign minister's answer to journalists' questions about the communique which the Holy See released today stating that "Vatican Secretary of State Agostino Casaroli has acknowledged the suitability of keeping the people duly informed while preserving the confidentiality required to facilitate the development of the negotiations." The Vatican communique emphasized that "this confidentiality appears to be even more necessary at this decisive stage of the mediation process."

In this regard, Caputo stated that "it is the aim of the Argentine Government to keep the public duly informed on the development of the negotiations over the Beagle Channel and once these negotiations are over, the government will provide abundant information on the subjects discussed before making any decisions."

Caputo made these remarks upon leaving the Foreign Ministry tonight to attend a meeting with President Raul Alfonsin at Government House.

BORRAS DENIES EXOCETS PURCHASED AFTER WAR

PY071728 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1437 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Aug (NA) -- Defense Minister Raul Borras at noon today denied that Argentina purchased more Exocet missiles after the Malvinas war. He also admitted that "there is a slight tendency among Armed Forces personnel to request retirement, claiming insufficient wages." However, Borras made it clear that this tendency "is not dangerous because it embraces only a small number of officers," adding that "we are seeing to it."

The minister said this shortly after 100 and before his briefing to the Chamber of Deputies Budget and Finance Commission meeting to analyze the Defense Ministry budget. Borras was accompanied by the Defense Ministry's budget and production for defense under secretaries, Emilio Cucchiara and Raul Thomas, respectively, and by presidential Finance Secretary Norberto Bertaina.

Referring to the 1984 military budget, Borras stressed that "there has never been in Argentine history a reduction like the one we are currently making."

On another subject, Borras dismissed criticisms to the inclusion in the military budget of some items which really pertain to the Ministries of Education and Justice and Public Health. "This is the same method that has been applied over the past 10 years, and it not my fault if funds are allocated to expenses that are not strictly military," Borras said.

GRINSPUN COMMENTS ON DEBT, LEAVES FOR U.S.

PY080229 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2321 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Aug (NA) -- Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun today said that "many steps are still needed to reach an agreement with the IMF." He said this in comments he made before leaving for Washington to discuss the letter of intent submitted by the government and to complete the negotiations aimed at obtaining the standby credit of about $1.4 billion requested by Argentina. Grinspun was very optimistic about this new round of negotiations, saying that the government will adjust the figures "according to the needs."

Just before boarding the airplane for the U.S. capital, the economy minister replied negatively when reporters asked him if the 18.3 percent July inflation rate had "gotten out of hand." He said: "It is impossible to have lower inflation if interest rates here are increased to 17 percent, devaluation is 20 percent, and salaries are increased at the same rate." In this regard, he said that "the remedy" will be found if "we get used to lowering the adjustment levels we have in the economy," which he added is the "most effective but not the only" way.

Asked about the criticisms that the government has not been able to lower inflation in 7 months, Grinspun said that "those who are criticizing are using the freedom of the press obtained with a democratic government to punish the ministers who do not do what they think the ministers should do."

Regarding his mission to Washington to meet with IMF officials [words indistinct] but that he is not taking "anything special with him."

Asked if the most difficult problem encountered with the IMF is the fiscal deficit, the minister said that "we submitted a letter of intent and we are going to use it in the talks with the IMF." He said: "We have a fiscal deficit that was determined by the budget bill submitted to Congress. It is up to Congress to set the fiscal deficit, and therefore we cannot change the figures." In this regard, Grinspun said that "we are evaluating some figures with the IMF and I do not have any other information in this regard."

The minister denied that he was taking some ideas to Washington about the measures being applied to obtain the objectives set in the letter of intent. He said that "the measures are those that have already been announced by the government. I am not aware of special measures for the IMF."

Discussing another issue, Grinspun said that "the government, labor, and management agreement sponsored by the government does not expect all sectors to agree in setting economic variables to halve the 17 percent that was the July cost of living."

TROCCOLI SPEAKS AT GOVERNMENT-BUSINESS-LABOR MEETING

PY080127 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Report by Corto Gomez]

[Text] An important meeting that was attended by four cabinet members, businessmen, and labor union representatives was held this morning at 1140 in the coat of arms room of the Interior Ministry. Present were the interior, economy, health and social welfare, and labor ministers, and leaders of the General Confederation of Labor and of the so-called 20 Union Organizations. Also attending were representatives from the Argentine Industrial Union and from other business sectors. Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli was the first to speak:

[Begin Troccoli recording] We are dealing with a wild inflation rate that has become a moving target, a target that is no longer in keeping with those situations which have traditionally caused a high inflation rate.

Although we greatly decreased treasury requirements for the financing of the fiscal deficit during the first half of the year, we are still confronting the same inflation rate levels that prevailed when we assumed power. This means that the inflation rate is not exclusively affected by those factors causing an economic imbalance. We are dealing with an exceptional phenomenon, a psychological trend that is pushing up the inflation rate. Consequently, austerity, decreasing the fiscal deficit, and treating economic variables, all of which are absolutely necessary but which certainly do not suffice, presuppose an absolute necessity in the fight against inflation if we are to undertake an economic recovery. Therefore, it is necessary to attack this exceptional phenomenon regarding inflation so that it can be decreased and so that it can truly reflect the economic situation.

This is the main reason for holding this meeting. We are inviting you to achieve a consensus, to establish methods and procedures so that the main protagonists of the economy can arrive at an agreement so that we can undertake a battle against the exceptional phenomenon regarding inflation; so that the economic variables can truly reflect the economic imbalance; and so that we can achieve an economic reactivation and an increase in real salaries within the framework of a controlled inflation rate, which will be achieved through economic growth. [end recording]

Immediately afterward, Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun made a statement in which he discussed the implementation of a series of measures which were included in a communique that was issued to those attending the meeting. Later, representatives from both the business and union sectors discussed several issues regarding the need to achieve a consensus to overcome the inflation issue just as was noted by the interior minister.

We must also add that Labor Minister Juan Manuel Casella has reported that today the government may establish some basis to start discussions on the salary issue within the framework of the social agreement discussions.

Regarding the presence of representatives of the so-called 20 Union Organizations, Casella said that this does not imply that any given sector was granted more representation than another.

Moreover, union leader Saul Ubaldini said that instead of discussing prices, we should discuss salaries. Ubaldini was seated beside Ricardo Campero, but Interior Minister Troccoli asked the union leader to take a seat beside him during the meeting. Ubaldini said that this is the only way to recover a real and just salary.

Further on Meeting

PY080135 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] The businessmen and union leaders who attended today's meeting at the Interior Ministry were given an 84-page statement that reviews the salary, fiscal, industrial, mining, and fishing policies of the government. It also reviews the financial reform program, trade policy, business policy, development of sectors, and foreign policy.

[Name indistinct] reported that Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun announced the establishment of coordinating commissions that will coordinate opinions from the different committees to be established. Those commissions will be concerned with: salary policy, agricultural policy, urban policy, foreign policy, public sector policy, investment policy, and consensus on guidelines for national health and social welfare policies.

The coordination of this program will be under the charge of the Planning Secretariat while the Interior, Labor, Health, and Economy Ministries will be in charge of receiving the concerns from the different national sectors.

SENATOR GASS ON UK MP'S VISIT, BEAGLE AGREEMENT

PY072155 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1400 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 7 Aug (NA) -- Senator Adolfo Gass, president of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, today revealed that British Labor MP Donald Anderson will visit Argentina in the next few weeks on a "private visit" to "probe" the Argentina stand regarding the Malvinas conflict.

Gass admitted that there is a possibility that the date for carrying out the popular consultations on an imminent agreement with Chile on the Beagle Channel issue will be postponed until 30 September.

Gass also stated that the Argentine navagation route to Antarctica through the area in dispute "is ensured" because the route goes through "Atlantic Ocean waters within Argentine jurisdiction."

In statements to NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS, Gass labeled as "very important" for Argentina the visit that PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian is to start on 8 August, and did not rule out the possibility that President Raul Alfonsin will pay a visit to that Asian country in 1985.

Gass revealed that Anderson has made efforts to be received by his Argentine peers, adding that a decision has not yet been made whether a group of Argentine lawmakers will visit London before year end. Gass stated that he has to talk this over with Julio Amoedo, the president of the parliamentary relations commission. The MP delegation that visited our country last month has issued an invitation in this regard.

Diplomatic sources have leaked that a group of Argentine businessmen related to an unofficial agency involved in studying international relations will reportedly travel to London over the next few weeks. Asked about the report, Senator Gass stated that he does not know anything about it.

Gass reasserted that the signing of an agreement with Chile "is very close" but that no exact date has yet been set. Gass stated that thus far "it has not been decided" if the period over which the two countries will commit themselves not to engage in a common boundary issue will be 5 or 10 years.

JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES ALLOWED TO CONDUCT ACTIVITIES

PY041541 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1340 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 3 Aug (TELAM) -- As a result of a report in a Mendoza newspaper about the legal rehabilitation of the Jehovah's Witnesses religious sect, the Foreign Ministry has reported that the measure to rehabilitate this sect was taken last March.

The ministry also pointed out that the resolution established that there is no impediment for this sect to carry out its activities because it complies with the terms of Law 27745, and its regulations.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON TUCUMAN POLICE STRIKE

No Attack on Barracks

PY080418 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0401 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] San Miguel de Tucuman, 8 Aug (DYN) -- The possibility that the local police headquarters will be attacked by regular forces to evict the rebel officers was virtually discarded early this morning when Defense Secretary Horacio Jaunarena said "we have no deadline" to overcome the crisis and that "we are willing to stay here until a solution is found.

In the meantime, at 0040 Governor Fernando Riera arrived in the police headquarters to personally meet with the rebels for the first time in the 9 days of the conflict.

Jaunarena said that the national government is aware of the seriousness of the situation and that therefore it is necessary to carefully evaluate the results of any measure taken. He said: "Of course we are here to find a solution, but we will be careful. We do not have a deadline."

Governor Meets Rebels

PY080458 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0440 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] San Miguel de Tucuman, 8 Aug (DYN) -- Provincial Governor Fernando Riera early this morning asked the rebel police officers with tears in his eyes to hand over their weapons and put an end to their takeover of the barracks. However, the rebels refused and offered to come out behind the governor "with their hands up if necessary," but carrying their service weapons.

Just before 0100 Riera told the policemen that he was going to Government House to study the situation with national and judicial officials to see if the possibility exists of satisfying the rebels' demands to come out with their weapons. Riera talked with the rebels for the first time in 9 days, asking them to change their attitude before "irreparable damage and loss of life" occurs. The rebels answered that "we are going with you, Fernando, behind you with our hands up if necessary, but with our weapons."

The governor has left the police headquarters for Government House, apparently to talk with the judge in charge of this insurrection case, Espindola Araoz.

Policemen Lift Takeover

PY080616 San Miguel de Tucuman Radio Tucuman in Spanish 0559 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Report from Tucuman police headquarters]

[Text] At 0250 the provincial governor came here accompanied by the governor's office's secretary general, (Osvaldo Cicigliaro). We would like to report to you that at this time the barracks takeover has been lifted here in Tucuman. Also at this time, the cordon has also been lifted by the National Gendarmerie and Federal Police. This is a special report from Radio Tucuman. We now have the words of provincial Governor Fernando Riera. [Words indistinct] [shouts from police officers heard in background]

You just heard the governor and the shouts of joy by the police officers. We repeat, the barracks takeover by the police officers has been lifted.

Policemen Take Weapons Home

PY080625 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0603 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] San Miguel de Tucuman, 8 Aug (DYN) -- Governor Fernando Riera announced early this morning that the rebel policemen could take their weapons home. He thus satisfied the main rebel demand.

The rebels enthusiastically celebrated the announcement and some of them embraced one another crying. The governor also ordered that the troops surrounding the occupied building be removed.

The announcement that the rebel policemen could take their weapons home was made by provincial Governor Fernando Riera after concluding telephone consultations with President Alfonsin and Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli.

CGT CALLS ON GOVERNMENT TO PUNISH VIOLENCE

PY071514 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0054 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Cordoba, 6 Aug (TELAM) -- The General Confederation of Labor [CGT], Cordoba branch, tonight issued a communique repudiating the attack carried out today against the CGT building. The attack caused serious damage to the front of the building which was loaned to the CGT by the lumber workers union.

The CGT states that although it is true that all Argentines must safeguard democracy, it is the government that has a greater responsibility because its duty is to safeguard peace and order.

After noting the aborted attack against the plane that was carrying former President Isabel Peron, the CGT Cordoba branch states that the people involved in this attack are still unpunished because the government has yet to show that it is capable of punishing these criminals. The CGT communique adds: If these and other previous violent actions continue to go unpunished, in the end the people will become aware of who achieved a pact with whom and for what reason.

SILES ZUAZO POSTPONES CABINET REORGANIZATION

PY071443 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] President Hernan Siles Zuazo has postponed the reorganization of his cabinet and of the Armed Forces commands. According to reliable sources, the president of the Republic is carrying out political consultations which have not yet ended.

The cabinet reshuffle had been initially scheduled for 6 August, but according to a recent official report, this decision has been postponed until the political consultations being carried out by the president end.

It has been revealed that the president's decision to postpone the reorganization of his cabinet complies essentially with the new situation that has taken place within the legislative branch: Formulas opposed to the president of the Republic have reportedly triumphed in the two congressional chambers.

The president is carrying out new consultations to deal with the problem of his cabinet, making it very clear that this is an exclusive power of the chief of state.

After the 30 June events, which prompted a new political situation in the country, the president stated that he would probably reshuffle his cabinet on 6 August. This did not happen. The Military High Command was also to have reorganized as a result of the events that took place in Cochabamba, and which ended with the 30 June events.

GEN VILLARROEL CALLS FOR 'PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT'

PY071827 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Armed Forces Commander in Chief General Alfredo Villarroel Barja has called on all members of the Armed Forces to maintain their professional conduct within the framework of the Constitution. He made this statement in a message given this morning on the occasion of Armed Forces Day.

In the message he also stated that this professional conduct must be maintained until a true state of law is really consolidated.

NO DATE YET SET FOR ARMY ANTIDRUG CAMPAIGN

PY080300 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Army Commander Simon Sejas Tordoya yesterday said in Sucre that the date for the Armed Forces to start the campaign against drug trafficking in the national territory has not yet been set. He added: We are going to fulfill the mission entrusted to us by the constitutional government.

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO DISCHARGED FROM HOSPITAL

PY080210 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] President Figueiredo has been discharged from the hospital. He was discharged this afternoon from the Sara Kubitschek Hospital, where he was admitted on 4 August suffering from an acute pain that extended to a lower limb.

Figueiredo went to his Torto residence with the director of the Sara Kubitschek Hospital, (Aloysio Campos da Paz, Jr). A special bed manufactured at the hospital has also been taken to the Torto residence. President Figueiredo will use this bed over the next few days during his convalescence.

This morning while he was still at the hospital, Figueiredo was visited by National Intelligence Service [SNI] chief Octavio de Medeiros, Amazon Shipping Company, Inc. [ENASA] President Luiz (Goncalves), and Federal Savings Bank [CEF] Director (Gil Macieira). Also present at the hospital were Espirito Santo State Governor Gerson Camata, from the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party [PMDB], who signed the visitors' book, and former Bahia State Governor Antonio Carlos Magalhaes.

In the afternoon, Dr (Aloysio Campos da Paz) commented on President Figueiredo's condition, stating that the chief of state will have to rest for 2 or 3 days.

[Begin (Campos da Paz) recording, in progress] ... within 2 or 3 days, not today and not tomorrow. Next week he will be able to do some walking and continue his exercises. He must not engage in exercises that involve flexing his spine, like bending down, something that would entail straining his spine. [end recording]

According to presidential spokesman Carlos Atila, this week Figueiredo will have to stay at the Torto farm, where he will meet the so-called presidential house ministers [Chief of National Intelligence Service Gen Octavio de Medeiros; chief of the military cabinet General Danilo Venturini; Planning Minister Delfim Netto; Minister Chief of the civilian cabinet Joao Leitao de Abreu and the chief of the national security council] to conduct official business.

[Begin Atila recording, in progress] ... still this week, shortly before he takes a rest at his residence at the Torto farm. But this will not prevent the president from receiving the Planalto Palace ministers, namely, the chief of the civilian cabinet, the chief of the military cabinet, the chief of the national service for intelligence, the chief of the national security council, and the planning minister to review the most pressing matters which require the president's decision. [end recording]

Carlos Atila also reported that beginning 13 August Figueiredo should return to the Planalto Palace. Some changes will have to be made in Figueiredo's [word indistinct] agenda in order to speed up his recovery.

[Begin Atila recording, in progress] ... over this period, during these weeks, the president surely will have to avoid [words indistinct], will be unable to attend those ceremonies that will force him to stand up for a prolonged period of time, and probably [words indistinct] the efforts that say that he should skip trips so that there are no problems of climbing stairs, changing planes for [words indistinct]. However, the president's recovery is very favorable. Probably toward the end of the month he will be fully recovered. [end recording]

Atila also reported that the president has been following the Brazilian participation in the Olympic Games with interest.

[Begin Atila recording, in progress] ... [Words indistinct] one of the things that he (?enjoyed) most was the show on television on the Olympic Games that are being held in Los Angeles. Last night, the president was delighted, as most Brazilians, with the victories scored by [words indistinct] and especially with the victory of Joaquim Cruz, who won the 800-meter race and earned the first gold medal for our country. [end recording]

Figueiredo has appointed Agriculture Minister Nestor Jost to head the Brazilian delegation that is to attend the inauguration of Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero in Quito on 9 August. The delegation will also be made up of the Brazilian ambassador to Ecuador, Guy Marie de Castro Brandao, and Ambassador (Rubens Recupero), head of the American Department at the Foreign Ministry.

PLANNING MINISTER REJECTS NEW IMF SUGGESTION

PY080140 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 7 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] Planning Minister Delfim Netto has not accepted IMF Director Jacques de Larosiere's suggestion that Brazil should reduce internal demand even more through more rigorous restrictions on the money supply. At a meeting with De Larosiere last week in Washington, the Brazilian planning minister argued that by implementing the IMF prescription, recession has only been increased and inflation not reduced. The IMF director did not budge from his position and the talks ended in a deadlock. According to what FOLHA has learned in Brasilia, Minister Neto abandoned the talks until the end of the year, when Brazil's foreign reserves position will be more favorable and it should be able to negotiate a less stringent agreement with the IMF.

PDS CONFIRMS CONVENTION DATE AS 11 AUGUST

PY021923 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1555 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] The Social Democratic Party [PDS] is meeting in Brasilia amid tight security. Here is a report by Carlos Rodrigues.

[Rodrigues] Good afternoon: The PDS National Board, which is made up of ministers, deputy ministers, governors, senators and deputies and is gathered here in Brasilia, has just made official that 11 August, a date which has already been approved by the executive board, will be the date for holding the national convention that will choose between Mario Andreazza and Paulo Maluf to nominate the official PDS candidate for succeeding President Figueiredo. The PDS leaders also agreed to launch the [word indistinct] for a running mate during the party convention. The executive board did not deal with the proposal submitted by the pro-Maluf deputies who are demanding allegiance to the PDS party at the Electoral College, that is, they want to prevent the congressmen from the PDS Liberal Front from voting for Governor Tancredo Neves. A special security system was established near the building where the [word indistinct] functions here in downtown Brasilia to prevent any popular rally against the leaders of the pro-government party. Apart from vehicles of the civil and military police, the public parking lot was cordoned off and only the PDS leaders were allowed through. This is Carlos Rodrigues reporting from Brasilia.

PMDB DISAGREEMENT OVER SARNEY'S APPOINTMENT

PY031653 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] The Brazilian Democratic Movement Party [PMDB] is facing the possibility of a serious split in view of Jose Sarney's appointment as Tancredo Neves' running mate.

This possibility was admitted by PMDB President Ulysses Guimaraes by noting that Social Democratic Party [PDS] Senator Luiz Cavalcante may leave the Liberal Front.

Cavalcante has noted that his decision to leave the Liberal Front is not due to Sarney's personality but because of his candidacy, since it will (?undermine) Tancedo Neves' candidacy. Cavalcante, who expressed his support for Tancedo Neves, believes that Sarney's candidacy may harm Tancredo Neves at the Electoral College. But despite some opposition within the PMDB, party leaders did not have [passage indistinct].

CANDIDATES MANEUVER FOR LEADERSHIP POSITION

PY080012 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 5-6 Aug 84 pp 1, 4

[Special to the DAILY POST by Herbert Zschech]

[Text] Rio de Janiero -- Despite strong resistance by PDS leaders, a small possibility is still seen that constitutional amendment proposed by Dep. Teodoro Mendes, Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB], calling for direct popular election of Figueiredo's successor, may be put on the congressional agenda in August, overriding constitutional objections which preclude debates and voting on a matter already rejected in the same legislative period.

Interpretations, however, might leave a loophole, because the Mendes amendment would stipulate two rounds of voting -- the first for all candidates and the second for the two candidates who obtained the most number of votes. Supporters of the project contend that this mechanism, entirely different from that foreseen by the formerly rejected Dante de Oliveira amendment for direct election, makes it legally possible to discuss it now. Even in the event of this opinion becoming victorious, which is doubtful, approval of the project would be even more doubtful.

However, even outside the opposition, some politicians still believe in direct election. Santa Catarina Gov. Esperidiao Amin Social Democratic Party [PDS] announced Thursday he would not participate in his party's convention, where the presidential candidate will be nominated, because he is sure that direct popular election ultimately will become reality, with the government's approval, when it will be evident shortly after the convention that neither Maluf nor the other PDS candidate, Andreazza, can win in the Electoral College without provoking the complete breakup of the PDS.

One week prior to the conventions of the PDS and PMDB, to be held this coming weekend, no significant changes are expected in the present setup for the presidential candidacies.

The opposition candidate will be Tancredo Neves without any possibility of a rival candidate's showing up at the last moment. The PDS candidate will be either Paulo Maluf or Mario Andreazza, both expressing "absolute and mathematical" certainty of being chosen at the PDS convention. Maluf, according to his calculations, expects to win the PDS nomination with a margin of 200 votes, 580 for him and 380 for Andreazza.

Impetus

However, the candidacy of Andreazza, which seemed to be languishing to the point of near exhaustion, gained a sudden impetus in the last few days, with five, or perhaps even seven, of President Figueiredo's cabinet ministers expressing support to him, which leaves only the military ministers and those of the economic and financial sector uncommitted. Nearly all the ministers now suddenly pledged to support Andreazza control a varying number of votes in the PDS convention.

Despite denials from the Planalto Palace, it must be presumed that this last-minute adherence to Andreazza's candidacy previously viewed with reservations is being masterminded by strategists in Figueiredo's office. Since Justice Minister Abi Ackel is seen as a staunch, not to say fanatical, support of Maluf, the switch in favor of Andreazza can some only from either Civil Office Chief Leitao de Abreu or Military Office Chief Rubem Ludwig, or perhaps from Intelligence Chief Gen. Octavio Medeiros.

But many politicians have serious doubts about the vigor of the last-minute current in support of Andreazza. If Figueiredo and his closest advisors really have decided to back Andreazza with all their political might, the reason can only be that they are afraid of Maluf, because they know that in the event of Maluf's victory at the PDS convention, nearly all the northeastern state governors and many other leading members of the government's PDS will use it as a pretext for abandoning the wrecked ship and join the opposition without being branded traitors. They would argue that Maluf as eventual president of Brazil, due to his lack of popularity, poses a threat of political crisis, if not sedition and perhaps civil strife, provoking inefficiency of his administration; while Tancredo Neves as a moderate opposition member would be acceptable to nearly all factions except rightwing and leftwing radicals, and that his candidacy therefore should be seen not as an opposition candidacy but as a candidacy of national reconciliation.

Based on this reasoning, many PDS leaders and at least some of Figueiredo's ministers now voicing support to Andreazza are said to "root" secretly for his defeat at the convention, avoiding the fire test of his candidacy in either the indirect election by the Electoral College or a direct popular election still possible though very unlikely. In either case, Andreazza's defeat is considered certain by many PDS politicians.

Many observers are sure that Maluf's eventual victory at the PDS convention would provoke a general disbanding from the already fragmented PDS, except perhaps if there are prospects for Maluf's defeat in the presidential election -- direct or indirect -- despite his eventual convention victory. These calculations, though, tend to ignore Maluf's power of persuasion -- a power susceptible to various explications -- which might enable Maluf to win the Electoral College election, though certainly not a direct popular election.

Hope

Andreazza and several PDS leaders cherish hope for an energetic political offensive by President Figueiredo in the event of Andreazza's convention victory. There are calculations that Figueiredo still could gather a considerable Electoral College majority behind Andreazza.

But other influential politicians doubt not only Figueiredo's willingness to try it but even his capability for doing it. The latest Gallup Poll, referring to July, indicates a further decline of Figueiredo's prestige which now has reached its so far lowest level at 44 negative points, with only 24 percent of those answering the nationwide poll classifying his administration as good against 68 percent considering it a failure. This casts doubt on Figueiredo's possibility of efficiently supporting any candidate. Andreazza himself stated some months ago, when he was also rated Figueiredo's favorite, that being backed by the government in the present economic crisis might be a liability.

Several politicians on both sides put hopes on juridical rather than political factors for making prevail their political wishes. Besides the discussion on the admissibility of a new Congressional voting for direct election, it is argued that the PDS dissidents might lose their legislative mandates on grounds of "infidelity," a principle guaranteed by revolutionary decrees but of controversial pertinence in the present case.

This sort of arguing involves also the opposition candidacy of former PDS President Jose Sarney as Tancredo Neves' running mate.

Maluf is reported to have engaged the services of several prominent jurists to work out solid legal reasons for barring not only Sarney but the dissidents in general. From this angle, surprises -- pleasant or unpleasant, according to the viewpoints -- are still possible.

FEDERAL UNIVERSITY TEACHERS LIFT 84-DAY STRIKE

PY071749 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1550 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] The professors of the federal self-supporting universities lifted their 84-day strike today. (Maria Jose Peres de Ribeiro), president of the National Association of Teachers of Higher Education, announced that the strike has been lifted.

The professors made it clear that the lifting of the strike does not mean that they are going to return to the classrooms. They have not returned to work; they are holding meetings in which they are discussing the reorganization of the school year.

BRIEFS

MASSIVE VACCINATION CAMPAIGN -- Nearly 70,000 children ranging in age between 9 months and 4 years were vaccinated against measles on 28 July during a massive vaccination campaign in greater Sao Paulo, health officials have said. [Excerpt] [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 30 Jul 84 PY]

TALKS TO BE HELD WITH U.S. ON COPPER EXPORTS

PY070309 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] U.S. representatives to GATT have accepted bilateral consultations with our country after Chile officially asked that GATT intervene in view of a possible restriction of Chile copper imports by the United States. The request has been presented by the Chilean ambassador to GATT, Jorge (Berguno), the Foreign Ministry has reported.

Through the above-mentioned acceptance of holding consultations, the Chilean representatives will be able to voice the grounds and the reasons why such a restriction does not have any standing within the GATT framework.

The GATT establishes that a country may change its foreign trade commitments only when imports of a given product increase to such an extent that they threaten to hurt the domestic industry. Our country advocates that this is not the case since the reasons for greater competitiveness and better conditions for Chile to market its copper lie in our comparative advantages.

OAS Asked To Intercede

PY080144 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Chile has asked the OAS to urge the United States to refrain from enforcing protectionist measures. This was one of the issues discussed in Washington by the OAS special trade negotiations commission. Chile is mainly concerned over eventual restrictions on U.S. copper imports. The Chilean request was submitted through Andres Concha, chief of the Foreign Ministry Economic Affairs Department.

CARDOEN TO SELL WAR MATERIEL TO IRAQ, IRAN

PY071907 Paris AFP in Spanish 1633 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Santiago, 7 Aug (AFP) -- The latest issue of the Santiago magazine CAUCE reports that Chile will supply weapons to Iran and Iraq. The magazine reports that Iraq has already received half of a consignment of 5,000 cluster [in English] bombs, in addition to conventional explosives and spare parts for armored combat vehicles in a deal valued at $60 million.

It adds that Iran has purchased war materiel valued at $527,000, which includes cluster bombs to be delivered at the end of August.

The magazine indicates that Cardoen is the Chilean firm that is supplying the two belligerents. During the past few years, this firm has become one of the most important in its line in Latin America.

INTERIOR MINISTER DECRIES COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA

PY071316 Paris AFP in Spanish 2150 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Santiago, 6 Aug (AFP) -- Chilean Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa today said that the charges against the Chilean delegation which will leave this Wednesday for Ecuador to attend the presidential inauguration are part of the communist propaganda campaign against General Augusto Pinochet's administration.

Jarpa and Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle will represent the Chilean military regime during the ceremonies at which Leon Febres Cordero will be installed as president of Ecuador.

The Latin American Human Rights Association stated in Quito that the veritable democratic celebration will be besmirched by the presence of the Chilean delegation.

"I do not believe we are going to besmirch anything," Jarpa said, adding that these attacks are part of the usual communist propaganda.

EXTRADITION REQUEST FILED FOR INTENDANT'S KILLERS

PY072135 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Army General Samuel Rojas, commander of the 2d Division, has requested the extradition of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left members who sought asylum at the nunciature. They are Elba Duarte, Jaime Jovanovich, and Jose Hector Aguilera Zuazo. These persons are charged with having participated in the killing of Santiago Intendant Major General Carlos Urzua and his two bodyguards.

These three terrorists, along with Pamela del Carmen Cordero, took asylum at the Santiago nunciature on 16 January and left on 7 April.

Court sources have stated that Gen Rojas has submitted the supporting documents to the Supreme Court so that it can rule whether the extradition request is in order.

Elba Duarte and Jaime Jovanovich are in Cuba, and Jose Aguilera Zuazo is living in Belgium. The petition does not ask for the extradition of Pamela Cordero.

MINISTER SAYS TERRORISTS TRYING TO CREATE CHAOS

PY071912 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Referring to the extremist actions last night, Minister Secretary General of Government Alfonso Marquez de la Plata said that terrorists are trying to create chaotic situation. Marquez de la Plata told journalists: You have seen that the actions were absolutely concerted because attacks against electricity pylons and private property were carried out in various parts of the city at the same time. He added that this again shows the need for the government to continue to fight subversion to the end because terrorists attack people and private and public property to create artificial chaos.

On another subject, he reported that the president of the Republic has decided that Defense Minister Patricio Carvajal will temporarily replace the interior minister during his trip abroad.

REPORTAGE ON BOMB ATTACKS BY TERRORISTS

Radio, U.S. Cultural Center Hit

PY071914 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Terrorists have carried out a bomb attack against Radio Baquedano of Valdivia. The explosive damaged the station premises but did not affect transmissions.

Radio Baquedano is located at the intersection of Araujo and Valdivia Streets. The only employee who was inside when the bomb exploded was the radio operator, who reported that eight windows several pieces of furniture, and a door were destroyed.

Another explosive also damaged the main offices of the Chilean-U.S. cultural institute in Valpariso. The attack was reportedly perpetrated by a man and a woman who fled immediately after the attack.

Radio Attacks Repudiated

PY080232 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] The Chilean Broadcasting Association, ARCHI, has repudiated the extremist attack carried out against Radio Baquedano in Valdivia. ARCHI has issued a communique in which it repudiates the attack carried out against Radio Baquedano in Valdivia, and thwarted attack against Radio SAGO [Socialist Agricola y Ganadera de Osorno] in Osorno. ARCHI has requested that the authorities carry out an investigation and punish those responsible for the attacks.

In addition to expressing its solidarity with the radios that were attacked, ARCHI repudiated all actions that undermine the freedom of expression, which is the basis of social peace in the country.

Attacks in Central Region

PY071430 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Several towns located between Coquimbo and Temuco were left in the dark as a result of terrorist attacks. The terrorists blew up four high tension pylons and, according to the Chilean Electric Company, Ltd, several bombs exploded along the high tension lines that go from Itahue to (Cerro Navia) and the one that goes from (Colgun) to Alto Jahuel.

The power cut in Santiago affected Las Condes, Providencia, Nunoa, La Granja, San Miguel, La Florida, Quinta Normal, La Cisterna, Renca, Conchali, Pudahuel, and San Bernardo districts. The power cut, at least downtown, started with the lowering of tension and intermittent cuts which compelled the suspension of radio and television programs for a short time. Several medical centers that were also affected had to resort to their own generators.

The series of bomb attacks, perpetrated with various explosives, started at 2120. One of the bombs exploded in an apartment block at 25 Providencia Avenue. As a result the premises of a confectionary shop and the International Telegraph and Telephone Company office were damaged. The apartments on the second and third floor of the building were also affected by the shock wave that shattered windows.

Three other bombs exploded on (Civil) Avenue, in the premises of the Coca Cola factory. The explosion took place when the workers of this company were still [words indistinct]. Other bombs explosions took place in Copiapo and Coquimbo Port where the O'Higgins Bank branch was slightly damaged. It was reported from Vina del Mar and Valparaiso that at least 10 bombs exploded in various sectors of the Fifth Region. One of these bombs damaged the Carabineros club building located on the corner of Brasil and (Lacera) Streets.

It was also disclosed that two high tension pylons, Nos 55 and 56 of the National Electric Power, Inc, located in Trapiche in the Seventh Region were also damaged by bomb explosions.

The terrorists also launched attacks against two high tension pylons in the Eighth Region, in Copiulemu and (Colimavia). Another bomb exploded in a tower located at (Fondo Aguas Turbias de los Andes). All these bomb attacks naturally caused a power cut.

More on Attacks

PY080328 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0056 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Santiago, 7 Aug (EFE) -- It has been reported in La Serena, 500 km north of Santiago, that a bomb which caused minor damage went off in a building of the Francisco de Aguirre Hotel.

According to last-minute reports, in Valparaiso, which is the principal Chilean port and the second-largest city in the country, located some 100 km west of Santiago, there have been six bomb attacks, one of them on the officers' casino in the Carabineros headquarters.

In Curico, 200 km south of Santiago, two blasts have felled two power pylons and one bomb failed to go off. This bomb was deactivated by specialized personnel.

In the city of Coronel, 500 km south of Santiago, another bomb went off at the Yobilo power substation.

FPMR Claims Responsibility

PY071520 Paris AFP in Spanish 1422 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Santiago, 7 Aug (AFP) -- The Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) today claimed responsibility for a wave of attacks which took place on the night of 6 August in major Chilean cities. In calls to media organizations, the FPMR has stated that the various dynamite attacks were designed to fight the military regime of President Augusto Pinochet.

BANISHED COMMUNIST LEADER ON 'REBELLION'

PY080320 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Regarding the attitude adopted by the three persons who were recently banished to isolated areas of the country after the government failed in its plans to expel them from the country, Luis Godoy Gomez, secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party, ha stated that ours was a rebellion against (?exile) and authoritarian government measures, and because of this we have received astonishing international support and of course the support of the Chilean people.

According to Juan Noe Hospital authorities who examined him in Arica before he was taken to (?Colpas), 113 km from Arica, Godoy is in good health.

The Arica human rights commission has sent a representative to (?Coplas) to assist Godoy.

BRIEFS

INFLATION RATE INCREASE -- The inflation rate went up 0.49 percent in July. The 7-month inflation rate now stands at 7.50 percent this year, against 12.20 percent during the identical period of 1983. [Excerpt] [Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 3 Aug 84 PY]

WARRANT OFFICER, GUERRILLA KILLED IN CLASH

PA071210 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Neiva -- Army and police troops are continuing a joint operation in the Municipality of Algeciras to track down an 19 April Movement [M-19] cell that clashed with a military patrol several hours ago. A warrant officer and a female guerrilla were killed in that clash.

Spokesmen for the Army's 9th Brigade told "Supernoticias" that the clashes between the M-19 and the Cazadores Battalion, which is a part of the 9th Brigade, took place in (Cano Perdiz), near Algeciras. Corporal Jaime Guaychapundi Rivera and a woman identified by the alias "Angelica" were killed in the action. The Army troops recovered a rifle, a grenade, and M-19 literature and papers. It was confirmed that this is the same guerrilla column that entered Algeciras 2 months ago, ransacking several local stores and banks. Troops from the 9th Infantry were deployed to the area to neutralize the rebels' plans to reenter the town and to stop their advance into the mountains.

M-19, EPL TO SIGN TRUCE WITH GOVERNMENT

PA071808 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1721 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Bogota, 7 Aug (EFE) -- The 19 April Movement (M-19) and People's Liberation Army (EPL) will sign a truce with the government of President Belisario Betancur within the next 10 days, guerrilla leaders told EFE today. "In a few days we will sign the cease-fire," said Andres Almarales, M-19 leader, while EPL Political Commander Oscar William Calvo said that "we will sign in order to later engage in a vast dialogue based on justice for and the participation of all." The agreement between the M-19 and the EPL would be added to the cease-fire that has been in effect since last 28 March with the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the oldest guerrilla organization in the country founded in 1949. No ranking government official could be immediately contacted to comment on the report on the agreement, which it is expected will be signed on 12 or 15 August.

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION INCREASE -- Colombia produced an average of 164,635 barrels of oil per day during the first half of this year, compared to 152,000 barrels for the same period in 1983. Total production increased by 10.4 percent. [Summary] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 3 Aug 84 p 10 PA]

INCREASE IN EXPORTS -- Bogota, 3 Aug (COLPRESS/ASIN) -- The Colombian Foreign Trade Institute (Incomex) has reported that Colombia's exports increased in the first 2 months of 1984; exports to Eastern Europe increased by 89.2 percent, those to the EEC by 13.9 percent, and those to EFTA by 31.9 percent. [Summary] [Rome IPS in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Aug 84 PA]

OUTBREAK OF DISEASES -- Colombia's Regional Health Service has reported that seven persons have died of tetanus in El Sarare, and two other persons died of yellow fever in the La Pica and Puerto Lleras rural zones. Meanwhile, according to the Madgalena Health Service, two died of dengue in Los Negritos, El Banco Municipality. Several people have also died of hemorrhagic dengue in Las Animas, southern Choco Department. [Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 28 Jul 84 p 2 B PA]

GOVERNMENT EXTENDS STATE OF EMERGENCY FOR 60 DAYS

PY071522 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1358 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Lima, 7 Aug (EFE) -- Today the Peruvian Government extended for another 60 days the state of emergency which was decreed nationwide on 6 July as a result of the offensive by the Maoist Shining Path subversive group. The decree extending the state of emergency states that "the reasons that prompted the adoption of this measure in July still persist." The decree, signed by President Fernando Belaunde, Interior Minister Luis Percovich, and by the Armed Forces ministers, also extends the suspension of individual rights. It adds that "the Armed Forces will continue at the head of the political-military command in keeping with the decree issued on 19 July." This means that the Armed Forces will continue to be totally in charge of the fight against subversion.

REPUBLICAN GUARD-SHINING PATH CLASHES REPORTED

30 'Terrorists' Killed

PY071447 Paris AFP in Spanish 1502 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Lima, 6 Aug (AFP) -- Police sources in Lima today reported that the Republican Guard killed at least 30 terrorists and wounded an undetermined number of terrorists on 3 August in the area known as (Chocahasa), Andahuaylas Province, Apurimac Department, locate 832 km southeast of Lima. A 30-men police patrol clashed in (Chocahasa) with a 150-men Shining Path column armed with submachineguns and dynamite. A total of 30 terrorists died in the clash, while the wounded were rescued by survivors who fled into the Andean highlands. The forces of order failed to reveal whether they sustained any casualties. Some 20 Shining Path members, who were hooded and wielded submachineguns, on 5 August attacked a police checkpoint located on an access road southeast of Lima. The bombs hurled at the checkpoint booth caused minor damage. The police, who repelled the attack, have stated that there were no victims. Another group of 15 terrorists on the night of 5 August attacked the (Famesa) [expansion unknown] fuse factory in Puente Piedra district, located some 20 km north of Lima, with the goal of stealing bombs. When the police took action, the attackers fled. In both instances, the police arrested many suspects.

Fighting in Anco

PY061334 Paris AFP in Spanish 2204 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Ayacucho, 6 Aug (AFP) -- Reliable sources reported today that some 20 members of the Shining Path guerrilla group were killed in a clash with the forces of order that took place on 4 August in the town of Anco, 170 km northeast of Ayacucho. According to the source, a Republican Guard patrol took a guerrilla group by surprise in the town of Anco, which is located in the De la Mar Province, near the border with Apurimac Province. There were no reports about casualties among the forces of order. This is one of the few clashes with subversives that have been reported to take place during the past week in this department, located in the South Andean Peruvian region which is a Shining Path bastion. Heavy patrolling by the forces of order in the city of Ayacucho in the last few days has prevented any terrorist activities.

G. SEREGNI REPORTEDLY DISCHARGED FROM ARMY

PY071718 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1620 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Broad Front Leader General Liber Seregni has told El Espectador that he has been discharged from the Army. The same measure will be applied against General Licandro and Colonel Zufriategui for being militants of a political party. Asked about the Army measure, Gen Seregni said:

[Begin recording] [Seregni] Yesterday morning, I was informed at the Defense Ministry of the enactment of a decree implementing this measure, which was adopted by the Supreme Military Court in connection with the judicial action against me. In other words, yesterday I was informed that I had been discharged from the Army.

[Question] Liber Seregni: Do you know whether other military officers of the Broad Front have also been discharged?

[Seregni] Yes, Gen Victor Licandro has also been discharged, and Col Carlos Zufriategui will have the same fate.

[Question] What are the effects of the measures? Is it true that you will not receive a military pension and that you will not be able to wear a military uniform?

[Seregni] Yes. The measure severs all ties with the Armed Forces because we no longer belong to the Army. In the economic field, which is very important, we not only lose the right to our pension but also to the pension paid to our families. [end recording]

POLITICAL ACTIVITY, STATEMENTS REVIEWED

PY071947 [Editorial Report] Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish at 1600 GMT on 7 August carries a 10-minute report on the activities of various political leaders concerning the electoral process. The announcer begins by reporting that the meeting between the Multiparty Group and the National Party has been postponed. "The leaders of the multiparty group made up of the Colorado Party, the Broad Front, and the Civic Union decided this morning to report to Blanco Party leaders that the meeting has been postponed until the assessment of the repercussions to the remarks made yesterday by the Multiparty Group leaders ends."

The announcer adds: On 3 August, at the end of the meeting at the Naval Club, the parties expressed the desire to be received by the party board to brief the National Party leaders on the agreement reached with the Armed Forces commanders. It appears that the negotiating delegates were not pleased with the decision adopted by the Blanco Party leaders to reject the agreement without having received the official report."

The announcer adds that the National Party board has decided to call the delegates from the Naval Club to a meeting to be held at 1900 today at Dr Gonzalo Aguirre's office. The delegates reportedly rejected the invitation, arguing that they would rather wait for the return of Dr Julio Maria Sanguinetti and Enrico Tarigo, who are in Buenos Aires and who will participate in the weekly meeting of the Multiparty Group tomorrow to discuss the current situation.

The announcer goes on to say that "the president of the Republic and the commanders in chief held a meeting this morning to assess the latest events.

It is also expected that the committee for the interpretation of Institutional Act No 5 will be called at any moment, apparently to decree the proscription of another group of leaders of the Broad Front. Among them would be former candidate for mayor in 1971 and former candidate for the vice presidency, Dr Juan Jose Cretoggini."

The announcer goes on to report that Eduardo Ortiz, presidential candidate for one of the groups of the National Party, stated at noon today that the position of the majority is to seek electoral advantage. In answer to a question by a Radio El Espectador reporter, Ortiz stated that the "Movement for the Fatherland and Rocha" will vote in November.

In a recorded passage, Ortiz states: "I think the National Party must participate in the elections. Although the National Party board rejected the agreement, there has been no formal statement that they will not participate in the elections. And although it may seem paradoxical and despite the radical attitude of the board members, they will participate in the elections." Asked by a reporter whether the National Party's decision not to participate in the Naval Club talks would give it some electoral advantage, Ortiz answered that there would be no advantage because the people are aware of the current situation. He added that his personal opinion was that the National Party will pariticpate in the elections.

SANGUINETTI DEFENDS AGREEMENT WITH MILITARY

PY080314 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Report from Buenos Aires by Tomas Fridman]

[Excerpts] Julio Maria Sanguinetti and Enrique Tarigo today ended their visit to Buenos Aires with a visit to the Argentine Congress and a ceremony in which they delivered speeches. Sanguinetti also held a press conference, during which he said:

[Begin Sanguinetti recording] In politics, all people struggle to achieve their ideals and to find ideal solutions to their problems. This is very difficult to do within a de facto framework, within the framework of an authoritarian government.

What is important is that we have established a system based on essential principles that will be applied in the future.

Of course, these actions may be criticized, but I ask you what was the alternative? What else could we do?

We defend this alternative becuase we believe that we are not mortgaging the future; that on 1 March we will have a truly representative government; that we shall have an effective democracy; that we shall have an executive branch that will be able to fully exercise its powers; that there will be a true legislative branch and an independent judicial branch.

It is true that we have accepted some temporary measures that may be questioned, but they are not antidemocratic and at any rate they can be amended.

Therefore, I ask again: What other alternative did we have? If we had another alternative, we would have been more than willing to have adopted it. [end recording]

ARDITO BARLETTA DISCUSSES FAR EAST, U.S. VISITS

PA080036 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 0330 GMT 7 Aug 84

[President-elect Nicolas Ardito Barletta interviewed on "Special Edition" program by Mayin Correa at RPC Television studios in Panama City -- live]

[Excerpts] [Correa] Your presence always honors this program. It will be seen abroad, and I am very pleased that it will be seen in other countries. First, Dr Barletta, I would like to ask you about your trip. You, as our president-elect, embarked on a tour of Asian countries. It has been said that the main reason for your trip, in which you were accompanied by a retinue of both officials and private citizens, was to promote investments in our country, in order to develop the plans that you proposed in your campaign. They include the promotion of employment and the solution of the country's most pressing problems, such as housing and unemployment. What did you actually achieve, in general terms?

[Ardito Barletta] Mayin: If you will allow me, I will comment on several of the topics that you have mentioned. First of course, we traveled to Costa Rica and Colombia, because they are our neighboring countries, with which we maintain a special and cordial friendship. This is essential for our country for the very reason that they are our neighbors.

As for our tour of the Far East, as you know, we visited Japan, South Korea, Hong Kong, and Taiwan. These four countries have shown an extraordinary capacity to achieve economic and social progress over the past 20 years, and they have done so through a significant increase in exports. These countries have a special interest in collaborating with Panama on projects involving Panama's development. Therefore, we were invited to visit them and to hold talks, open doors, and establish opportunities that we might be able to exploit at the government level in the near future. Our objective is to gather the necessary information to permit Panamanians to make the best decisions, in keeping with our own interests and the needs of world trade.

[Correa] Dr Ardito Barletta: As I said before, your tour focused on the promotion of foreign investments in our country...as you explained, the objective of those contacts was primarily to attract investment in our country. However, a report from one of the commissions, actually a draft of the final report by one of the commissions that you appointed -- the Commission for the Promotion of Investments -- was published during your absence. That commission stressed the negative factors currently affecting our national private business sector and foreign investment in Panama.

[Ardito Barletta] Well, Mayin as you might remember, I stressed that all Panamanians working together would have to solve the economic, political, and social problems that are affecting us during this period of international economic crisis. For example, we are convinced that to revitalize the economy we not only have to establish clearly defined rules of the game, but we also need the greatest harmony possible between our workers and our businessmen. Specifically, we have to establish some kind of national agreement by which we can all see the benefits of working together. That is what the Panamanian people want. As we noted during the campaign, and we are now preparing to carry this out with specific steps, we must continue to improve public administration at high levels by making it more efficient and more responsive to the country's needs. This means that we must eliminate unnecessary red tape hampering the efficient operation of public administration and the service that the government owes its people, its professionals, and its businessmen. We must also include further training of certain officials to ensure their efficiency.

[Correa] When will you be inaugurated? Do you know when the new assembly will be inaugurated?

[Ardito Barletta] Well, Mayin, according to our Constitution and our law, I will be inaugurated on 11 October. That is definite and clear, there is no doubt about that. Now, there is a case pending at the Supreme Court on when the new Legislative Assembly will be inaugurated. We will have to wait for the Supreme Court's decision.

[Correa] We will now discuss specifically the points that you outlined on your trip. For example, we all know that in 13 years Hong Kong will be incorporated in the PRC. That very industrialized Asian country will pass to Beijing. Panamanian investors have said that it would be greatly beneficial for those incredibly productive Chinese from Hong Kong that, instead of staying in a country with a noncapitalist government and running the risk of being under a totalitarian dictatorship such as that of Beijing, they leave Hong Kong with their investments and industries for a place with an open economy and a favorable location for international trade, such as Panama.

[Ardito Barletta] Well, Mayin, in keeping with the respect that a country's president-elect must have toward our countries, I always discussed matters of mutual benefit with other countries. Of course, what you said about Hong Kong is completely true. There is much uncertainty among the producers and investors in Hong Kong, and some of them might be looking for other places in which to establish factories or future branches of those now in existence. The essential aspect of our desire to broaden relations is to establish agreements that are mutually beneficial.

[Correa] Let's talk about Washington. I saw some reports on your visit there. You said at the Club of Rome that Panama's democratic institutions would suffer if no progress is made in the solution of the country's social problems. You also said that the law regulating the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties must be updated or changed.

[Ardito Barletta] I have been addressing your first question since the political campaign began. I firmly believe that our first priority must be to solve the Panamanian peoples' most pressing problems. We must do this through economic solutions. If this new exercise in total democracy -- with a president and a legislature elected by direct vote, the give-and-take of the political parties -- is able to give positive solutions to the people's urgent needs, the people will naturally continue supporting democracy, and democratic institutions will be strengthened.

Regarding the law regulating the treaties' implementation, Panamanians are aware that former Congressman Murphy deeply influenced the law. His law infringed upon the word and spirit of the treaties. We will duly attempt to find a way for the United States to introduce changes in aspects of the law that detract from the Torrijos-Carter Treaties, so that the law reflects more faithfully the word and spirit of the treaties and benefits Panama and thus its relations with the United States.

This is one point that I addressed in my meetings at all levels of the U.S. Government. The meetings were encouraging. People showed their best intentions to continue seeking ways to implement the treaties -- which have so far been good for both countries -- until their completion, with respect and dignity for the two nations. That will mean introducing some eventual changes into the treaties' implementation law.

[Correa] Won't the fact that the U.S. House of Representatives is in opposition to the executive this term influence the latter's decision in this respect or present a problem if Reagan decides to restructure this law?

[Ardito Barletta] Well, Mayin, just as we do not like foreigners to intervene in Panama's domestic affairs, we should not intervene in theirs. Therefore, as president-elect, I am very careful to respect others so that we are respected. We are all aware that there is a political campaign going on in the United States and that President Reagan and former Vice President Mondale are candidates. I really doubt that the treaties issue will be addressed before the election. We will address the problem later, with whomever wins.

[Correa] Dr Barletta: You also spoke about the Contadora Group and Central America, security in the hemisphere, and international drug smuggling. I imagine you also spoke about the Caribbean Basin Initiative.

[Ardito Barletta] We spoke about all these topics as two countries that have a special relationship, resulting from the status of relations-as-equals achieved through the Torrijos-Carter Treaties. The two countries are equal partners in the administration of the canal until the year 2000, after which the canal will be Panama's sole responsibility. The Caribbean Basin Initiative is one of the topics that most concern Panama's development. We addressed several of its aspects, for example the possibility of U.S. conventions being held in Panama using U.S. tax deduction shelters. We spoke about a range of exports that Panama can make to U.S. markets. I was received at the highest levels of government, from President Reagan...

[Correa -- interrupting] Were you received as president-elect?

[Ardito Barletta] That is correct.

[Correa] I thought presidents were not received as such until they take office.

[Ardito Barletta] President Reagan invited me to make a special visit to Washington, just as he invited the presidents-elect of Ecuador and El Salvador, in order to express support for Panama's democratic process. I was received by President Reagan, Vice President Bush, several important Cabinet members, and the members of the House subcommittees. Panama's utilization of the Caribbean Basin Initiative to export manufactured goods and products to the U.S. market was one of the most important topics discussed. The positive responses we obtained were encouraging. Naturally, some of the very concrete points we covered in this regard will have to be followed up and developed at the technical and official level to obtain desired results.

Concerning the Contadora Group, in my talks with President Reagan I emphasized the fact that Panama is working with Colombia, Venezuela, and Mexico to help find peace in Central America thorugh negotiation. We told him that we will continue promoting the Contadora Group.

On the topic of drug smuggling, I would like to repeat what I have said on other occasions. I firmly and deeply believe that no Panamanian wants his country used for international drug smuggling and that we do not want in our country people related to that business, which harms human dignity and health throughout the world. I believe that I voice the people's innermost hopes when I say this. We will cooperate with the Colombian and U.S. Governments to prevent international drug smuggling, because it is in Panama's interest to do so and to show our friendship toward those peoples.

EL SALVADOR

ARMY LAUNCHES 3 LARGE-SCALE OPERATIONS

PA080018 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Report by Raul Beltran]

[Excerpt] Following is a statement by Colonel Adolfo Onecifero Blandon, chief of staff of the Salvadoran Armed Forces, made after it was reported that members of the Salvadoran Army have strengthened since Monday their actions throughout the national territory. In addition, three large-scale operations are being carried out in Chalatenango and the eastern zone of the country. We questioned Col Blandon about this information and asked him to tell the Salvadoran people about these anti-guerrilla operations.

[Begin Blandon recording] We are currently carrying out offensive operations throughout most of our territory. I could mention in particular three important operations, which we term large-scale. One is in Chalatenango Department, north of El Paraiso, between Tejutla, La Palma, and other eastern areas, where we have dispatched a rapid deployment battalion. Another important operation is taking place in southern Usulutan Department, near the mouth of the Lempa River, where a rapid deployment battalion is working with members of the 6th Infantry Brigade. Also, early this morning we began another important operation in the area south of Jucuapa and Chinameca with members of the 3d and 6th Infantry Brigades. It is appropriate to mention another operation which includes the participation of members of the 3d Infantry Brigade, north of the Pan-American Highway, close to the towns of Nuevo Eden de San Juan and San Gerardo. Those are the most important operations right now at the national level. [end recording]

FMLN-FDR CONFIRMS MEMBERS ATTACKED BANK

PA080203 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Report by Raul Beltran]

[Excerpt] The FMLN-FDR today clarified the situation and admitted that the four men who attacked the Agricultural and Commercial Bank in Soyapango last week were members of the Armed Forces of Liberation, FAL, armed branch of the Communist Party of El Salvador. The FDR political and guerrilla leaders established contact with some of the Salvadoran news media and sent a cable asserting that the guerrilla groups' approriating funds is just and necessary to pay for the Salvadoran people's revolutionary war. The statement was made by Mario Aquinada Carranza, member of the FMLN-FDR political-diplomatic commission.

VENCEREMOS REPORTS FMLN 1 AUG OPERATIONS

PA031534 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] On the night of 1 August, militia units sabotaged 30 manzanas of cotton crops. The people's militia machetes trimmed 30 manzanas of cotton at the La Normandia farm in the jurisdiction of Jiquilisco, Usulutan Department. The militiamen's machetes are trimming the cotton of the wealthy. On Wednesday, 1 August, units from the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade carried out the following activities at midnight: the destruction of a gas station located north of Milian's Motel on the Coastal Highway.

During this operation, a van parked at the gas station was set afire. Simultaneously on the same day our revolutionary units attacked enemy positions in the El Martillo Cotton Cooperative with rifles and RPG-2's, destroying a sentry post. Thus far, the number of casualties suffered by the enemy are unknown. During this operation, an agricultural tractor used for cotton production in (Las Plantas) canton, (Ochatlan) jurisdiction; Usulutan Department, was also destroyed. During the same operation, Milian's Motel was also occupied and partially destroyed because it was used as a hideout for the regime's death squads. The motel is located 2 km from the city of Usulutan.

FARABUNDO MARTI REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIONS

Claims Bracamonte Casualties

PA080346 (Clandestine) Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Attention Salvadoran people: Our arms to combat, to victory! Our forces are dealing blows against the elite Bracamonte Battalion in the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front. The Bracamonte Battalion sustained nine casualties, five dead and four wounded, in 3 days of combat in the Jiquilisco Bay area. We repeat: The Bracamonte Battalion sustained nine casualties in 3 days of combat.

On 4 August the Bracamonte Battalion commenced patrolling the Jiquilisco Bay area to increase the repression against the civilian population, which is part of the gringo's criminal CONARA plan. Clashes with our guerrilla forces took place in (La Pajera), [names indistinct] cantons, in Jiquilisco Municipality, in southern Usulutan Department. The criminal Bracamonte Battalion, trained and (?threatened) by the Yankees in Puerto Castilla, Honduras, sustained nine casualties. This elite battalion is receiving sharp blows in reprisal for the mercenary Air Force pilots' dropping of some 300 500- and 150-pound bombs on civilian targets in Usulutan.

Other reports from Usulutan indicate that the Bracamonte Battalion was not supplied with food and water on 5 August, causing great discontent among the U.S.-trained troops, who are accustomed to eating canned foods. The troops are protesting the rigors of war in that area. The rainstorms, swamps, hunger, thirst, and constant harassment by our forces are causing serious discontent among the troops whom the Military High Command and the gringo advisers force to patrol. Onward guerrilla fighters. Continue weakening the troops of the betrayers' Army, commanded by the capitulator Jose Napoleon Duarte. Our arms to combat, to victory!

Ambushes Brigade in San Miguel

PA080400 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Attention, Salvadoran people. We have additional information from the eastern sector of country. Our guerrilla army continues to inflict more casualties and is increasingly wearing down the puppet army's troops. This is the report sent today by our sister Radio Venceremos:

Yesterday, Monday, 6 August, members of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade, BRAZ, laid an ambush against a convoy and troops of the 3d Infantry Brigade in San Miguel Department. The ambush took place on the road from (Colomoncagua) to Chapeltique, and preliminary reports reveal we have inflicted several casualties on the government's Army.

Additional information from the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front: On the same day, 6 August, at 0600, FMLN forces engaged in a clash with the Cuscatlan Battalion near San Gerardo Hill, northern San Miguel Department. During the clash we inflicted three casualties: one dead and two wounded. The criminal Domingo Monterrosa continues to send his soldiers to a sure death. Long live the workers' heroic struggle, let us defeat Duarte's submissiveness!

Clashes With Army in Usulutan

PA080341 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Our guerrilla rifles continue to harass the members of Jose Napoleon Duarte's submissive Army. We have received additional information from the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front in Usulutan Department. This information was sent by our correspondent Andres Pena, saying that Monday, 6 August, at noontime guerrilla forces of the FMLN harassed the 6th Infantry Brigade's troops. This harassment was carried out against the troops of the Cazadores and Lempa Battalions, which guard the railroad bridge over the Lempa River, near the Coastal Highway, and we inflicted a still undetermined number of casualties.

The enemy retaliated with mortar fire against some humble peasant women who were washing clothes near the Lempa River's shores. Our guerrilla forces continue to operate and inflict casualties on the puppet Army's troops while they carry out an operation near the bay of Jiquilisco, Usulutan Department. Our weapons to the fight! Our weapons to the victory!

We continue to receive information from the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front. Our correspondent Andres Pena reports that on Sunday, 5 August, our guerrilla members and militia troops sabotaged the electricity in Usulutan Department. Two posts holding electric energy cables were blown up near the Coastal Highway, in the sector between San Marcos Lempa and Tierra Blanca. Our forces' revolutionary action was carried out at a time when the [words indistinct] continues to patrol the coastal areas of Usulutan Department. While the enemy patrols the bay of Juquilisco, our forces are active on the highways, sabotaging the puppet dictatorship's war economy. The FMLN has the military initiative because we are the people up in arms!

HONDURAS

TROOPS CHARGED WITH KILLING, TORTURING CITIZENS

PA071545 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The human rights committee in Cortes Department has charged that a Honduran citizen was killed by troops from the Regional Military Training Center in Trujillo, and that another was arrested and tortured.

Miguel Pabon, president of the Cortes Department human rights committee, has charged that Efrain Lemus was arrested and beaten to death by Trujillo training center troops. The committee has asked the Armed Forces General Staff to investigate this horrible crime.

NICARAGUA

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON REESTABLISHMENT OF RIGHTS

PA071541 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0244 GMT 7 Aug 84

[General Secretariat of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction Communique issued on 6 August, read by Rodrigo Reyes Portocarrero, minister secretary of the government junta -- live]

[Text] The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, in view of the massive response of the Nicaraguan people in the registration to participate in the 4 November elections, which signified total support for the electoral process, have decided to adopt the following measures that tend to further perfect that process:

I. Complementary Law to Decree 1477 which states:

The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua whereas:

1. The national reconstruction government has continued to undertake its efforts for peace and for the institutionalization of the democratic process in our fatherland, even when the aggression unleashed by the U.S. Government against our country continues to conspire against these efforts for peace and democratic institutionalization and forces Nicaragua to live in a situation of national emergency.

2. The people's will expressed during the registration period shows that Nicaraguans unanimously support the electoral process.

3. It is the will of the national reconstruction government to guarantee the necessary conditions -- as it has been doing thus far -- so that the electoral campaign and the elections are held under full guarantees.

Therefore, in the exercise of its powers and to complete the reestablishment of the rights and guarantees of Decree No 1477, published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE No 145 of 26 July 1984, decrees:

Complementary Law to Decree No 1477

Article 1. The effect of Article 32, right to strike, and Article 50, right to habeas corpus [derecho de amparo] included in the Statute on the Nicarguans' Rights and Guarantees, is reestablished. With regard to Article 50, right to habeas corpus, this reestablishment will not be retroactive.

Article 2. The effect of Decree 417, Habeas Corpus Law, published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE No 122 of 31 May 1980 is reestablished, as well as the effect of Decree 232, Habeas Corpus Law for Personal Liberty and Security, published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE No 6 of 8 January 1980, except for cases contemplated in Articles 1 and 2 of Decree 1074 and related cases included in the Penal Code.

Article 3. The government hereby repeals Decree 512, the Law To Regulate Economic Content Information, published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE No 213 of 17 September 1980, and Paragraph E of Article 3 of Decree 1074, the Reform and Reordering of the Law on the Maintenance of Order and Public Security, published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE No 177 of 17 July 1982.

Article 4. This decree will enter into force on its publication in any means of communication without detriment to its subsequent publication in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE .

Managua, Nicaragua, 6 August 1984
Fifty years later...Sandino Lives!
Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction
Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Rafael Cordova Rivas

II. Amendment to Article 16 of the Fundamental Statute of the Republic of Nicaragua that the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction will send to the State Council tomorrow incorporating the Marxist-Leninist Popular Action Movement into the State Council because it is a legally registered party, as well as the Workers Front, FO, because it is a labor organization that has legal status.

III. To propose to the State Council amendments to the electoral law in order to perfect its contents in the following aspects:

A. To increase the number of members of the ballot-receiving boards by one more member who will be appointed from a group of three candidates proposed by the National Assembly of Political Parties. In this way, the parties participating in the elections are entitled, through this amendment, to have one more member on each of the country's ballot-receiving boards in addition to the party poll representatives [fiscales de los partidos politicos].

B. To allow candidates for president, vice president, and National Assembly representatives who work in enterprises -- whether state-owned or private -- to devote their full time to electoral campaign activities without detriment to their wages or jobs.

Issued in Managua on 6 August 1984
Fifty years later...Sandino lives!
General Secretariat of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction

MASSACRE OF PEASANTS REPORTED IN TAPASLE

PA072201 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 31 Jul 84 p 6

[Report by Juan Jose Lacayo]

[Text] Tapasle, Matagalpa -- There was a festive atmosphere in this small community of 100 people located 15 km from El Tuma. Voter registration would begin the next day, and this had stirred unusual activity among the peasants, who for the first time in their lives would have the opportunity to exercise that right as citizens, without pressures or cajolery as had occurred during Somozism. After receiving brigades who explained the process in their various homes, most of the peasants were aware of the importance of registering in order to vote and elect their representatives. This was the main topic of family conversations.

A rural house that would be used as the headquarters of the Ballot-Receiving Board [JRV] for the inhabitants of Tapasle, Guapotal, and Aguas Marias had been readied along with a big table and bench built by a local carpenter. The members of the JRV had earlier received the documents and immediately began to organize them so that the following day everything would be ready for the registration process.

Near the house, a few feet away, soldiers of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] and militia gathered to begin an exploratory mission in the nearby hills to guarantee effective vigilance against any possible counterrevolutionary attack. The small number of troops left on the mission. It was near noon, and there were no signs of anything unusual.

About 1 km from the headquarters of JRV No 807, on the privately-owned Los Angeles farm, Pedro Lopez Castro (59 years old) was planning to close the little store that supplied some products to the peasants who worked on the farm. Dozens of peasants were ending their work and were resting nearby. Some of them were planning to go help organize the registration documents. Others were getting their families ready to "go down" the following day to register: They were getting the food, horses, children, and even a few coins ready to take advantage of the trip and buy some things needed at home.

The peasants in front of the house on Los Angeles farm were thinking about all of this and perhaps other things when more than 200 armed assassins burst into the place. They attacked by surprise, coming from the hills.

Everyone realized what has happening: They were CIA mercenaries, and death and their hatred of the people were reflected in their eyes.

Pedro Lopez' little store was virtually looted. The peasants were forced to gather in a single place. The mercenaries kept their guns aimed implacably at the defenseless peasants. According to Lopez one of the mercenaries, perhaps the leader, began to harangue the peasants. He began to ask how much a pair of boots cost 10 years ago and how much now. He asked how much this and that cost so many years ago and how much it costs now. "You see," he shouted, "the Sandinists are to blame for all of this. We must fight them."

In an almost furious manner and on the verge of hysteria, the man continued his speech, warning that no one should register or vote. However, his audience remained silent, and fear was evident in the peasants' faces. No one accepted the mercenary's empty words. The rest of the mercenaries tried to "worm out" information from the peasants to find out who were militiamen, who were volunteer policemen, and who were members of the JRV. No one said anything. From the group they chose at random Roberto Ordonez Davila, a militiaman who was not in service, Brigido Picado Hernandez, Lazaro Zamora, Adan Flores, Hermes Lopez, Raul Valiente, Noel Centeno, and Cristobal Sequeira, an old man.

They forced them to walk in different directions in groups of two and three. Pedro Lopez saw with anguish that his son, Hermes, was among the "chosen." One of the mercenaries warned the others not to open fire "so as not to draw the attention of the piricuacos [mangy dogs] who can mess us up."

The eight victims had their throats slit in front of their families while the mercenaries repeatedly warned that the same would occur to the others if they registered.

The beasts then left, taking with them peasants Miguel Durmus, Dora Duarte, Isabel Guido, Armando Martinez, Pablo Lopez, Rito Altamirano, Merlin Diaz, Salomon Zamora, Miguel Angel Chavarria, Wenceslao Diaz, Guillermo Arceda, and Apolinar Zamora. The mercenary band, possibly the same one that had been hit by the EPS in the area of Matiguas, where it suffered 40 casualties, left Tapasle after carrying out its mission of terror.

Indignation over the massacre spread throughout the nearby villages, and the following day, Friday, the burial of the victims delayed the registration processes for a short time. The peasants and their families came down from all the villages to register.

JRV No 807 was filled with dozens of horsemen, and the mass crime was the topic of conversation in the long civic lines all day. Jose Spencer Flay (37 years old), who was leaving the JRV with his civic identification booklet No 0851867, commented that "the counterrevolution is a big evil that must be eradicated. We have to fight them until they are eleminated. With this terrible thing they committed here they thought we would not register, but we peasants have already opened our eyes and we know what is best for us." Spencer added that registering and voting is a way of fighting the counterrevolution, it is a democratic way that the revolution is showing." [quotation marks as published]

Antonio Vilchez (79 years old) asked: "Why kill defenseless people? So that they will not participate in the registration? In no way does that help the country's progress. I haven't been involved in politics since 1947, but I do not agree with these crimes. They do not help the elections in any way. It seems to me the elections will now be honest and free," the small farmer said.

Jose Segundo Figueroa (65 years old) indicated that the mercenaries are acting like animals. "You see," he said, "before they forced us to vote, and now that we have the opportunity of doing so freely they kill us so we won't. They are showing what they are with those crimes. How can the people respect them?" On Saturday afternoon there were still many people in line in front of JRV No 807 of Tapasle.

In their tour of the country's northern zone, BARRICADA journalists also visited the small community of Yale, located 15 km north of La Dalia, where the same counterrevolutionary band tried to impede the registrations on Friday. Antonio Hernandez (22 years old), an electoral policeman of JRV No 819, recounted that when the mercenaries were detected, he and other members of the JRV removed the documents and evacuated civilians while the Sandinist People's Militia MPS took up combat positions.

The young man said that the mercenaries fired some shots at Yale's small Bernardino Diaz Ochoa School where the JRV was working, but they avoided clashing with the Armed militiamen. Francisco Gonzalez Hernandez (25 years old), president of the JRV, indicated that the incident did not disrupt the registration process, and a few hours later they continued their work.

On leaving the JRV with her civic identification booklet No 0855019, Norma Salgado Altamirano (25 years old) said that she was fulfilling her duty as a citizen. "The contras want to frighten us by killing the people as they did in Tapasle, but although we are afraid we have to participate in the elections. Since it was explained to us that if we do not register we cannot vote, I have come to register." She added that she does not think a dialogue should be held with the Somozist guardsmen: "How can we hold a dialogue with them if they are killing us?"

Nicolas Benavides (55 years old) said he is a genuine conservative. Regarding the mercenaries' thwarted boycott of the registrations, he said: "In any case, we are human beings and some day we have to die. In short, if we register we get killed, and if we don't we get killed. We have to push forward."

The old men said that since there were no schools in the past Somozism deceived them. "Many things disappointed us; now with the revolution everything is more beautiful."

We were talking with Nicolas when a frightened woman arrived with a warning -- which later proved false -- that the contras were coming to Yale. The JRV liaison quickly disappeared through the rugged paths and hills. This is one of the JRV defense systems. The liaison carries the warning to the next JRV and so on until the alarm reaches the nearest EPS post or MPS unit. Until the reinforcements arrive the enemy is resisted, the documents are removed, and the civilian population is protected.

None of this occurred. The alarm was false. When we were returning to La Dalia, several kilometers from Yale, we met the excited liaison and told him of the situation. "Are you sure?" he asked, unbelieving. "We have to be alert to anything," he commented. In the tour that we made we found lines everywhere we went. Dozens of JRV's were filled with peasants.

In Matagalpa, in Jinotega Department, the same activity was evident, as well as some mercenary actions that were repelled by the armed people. There was a 1-hour mercenary harassment action on Friday, the 27th, in the village of El Cedro, 20 km from San Jose de Bocay. Three mercenaries were killed in the attack. Despite the attack, the people of Cano la Cruz, Kilambe, and Santa Rosa de Taswa continued to come down to register.

That same day in El Bote, 25 km from El Cua, the JRV was harassed by the same mercenary group. The attackers were repelled, and on Saturday the JRV surpassed its goal of 500 registered voters. Peasants arrived in San Jose de Bocay from the most remote communities, such as Huastari, Bocas de Golondrinas, Aguas Sarcas, Ayapal, and Atapal, from where thousands of CIA mercenaries were recently dislodged.

Over the weekend, Wilfredo Barreto, minister-delegate of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction [JGRN] for Region 6, toured the Municipalities of Yali, La Concordia, and San Rafael del Norte to review the course of the registrations. In the jurisdiction of Yali, the JRV of the village of La Rica was relocated for security reasons, but the mercenary action did not prevent the registration of peasants. Some JRV's in this zone ran out of materials. At 1800 on Sunday the Regional Electoral Council announced that 137,328 registered citizens had been achieved in Region 6, 88 percent of the goal.

PPSC THREATENS TO WITHDRAW FROM ELECTION

PA072042 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] The Popular Social Christian Party [PPSC] has reported threats against its activists in Matagalpa. The PPSC has issued the following press statements:

Since the electoral process began, our party has expressed its willingness to participate in it and has, in fact, registered candidates. In addition, the PPSC has begun its electoral campaign and offered the public an alternative, because the party believes that all Nicaraguans must bolster the development of the electoral process as a means of resolving the Nicaraguans' political differences. Although our party felt that it was necessary to lift the state of emergency completely, we understood the government's argument that it is impossible to do so because of the increase in U.S. aggression.

For this reason, we participated in negotiations leading to better legal guarantees, in order to improve the electoral climate despite this state of emergency. Despite the legal guarantees that have been announced and others that might be announced in the near future -- in the 4 days that remain before the electoral campaign begins -- we have not seen a firm willingness from the government party and its organizations to honor these offered guarantees. On the contrary, we have observed narrow and sectarian behavior on the part of the state-owned news media. This behavior has benefited the government party exclusively, clearly acting against pluralism, democracy, and, the electoral process in particular.

Worse still, the state's repressive organizations have begun to act as shock troops at the service of the government party. Specifically, in Matagalpa Department, our party's activists, members, and followers have been directly threatened by members of the state's security organizations, in a flagrant violation of the freedom of Nicaraguans by the police and the Sandinist Defense Committee, CDS.

Our party hereby reiterates its willingness to participate in the electoral process, but, because of this climate of repression, we must say firmly and clearly that if the repressive policy and aggression, and the sectarian actions by the news media -- the property of the government and people -- are not immediately corrected, our party will be forced to reconsider its participation in the November 1984 elections, because of the government policy and the uncertainty of the electoral process.

[Dated] Managua, August 1984

[Signed] PPSC Political Commission

U.S. GOVERNMENT ACCUSED OF BOYCOTTING ELECTIONS

PA080316 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 7 Aug 84 pp 1, 8

[Editorial: "Everything for the Elections; Nothing for the Saboteurs"]

[Text] With absolute faith in the Nicaraguan people's strength to defend the nation's sovereignty and the revolution's stability and institutionalization, the FSLN and the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction have worked to improve the rights and guarantees for the electoral process. This has been done despite the fact that the U.S. Government has increased its aggression in every way, with the complicity of some sectors of the Nicaraguan right, which are going along with the Reagan strategy to undermine the Nicaraguan revolution to pave the way for a direct imperialist aggression.

Despite the problems and difficulties that these destabilizing actions have caused, the FSLN and the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction are in control to guarantee the 4 November elections. Commander Daniel Ortega announced last night that a series of decrees had been issued which meet all the demands of the so-called Ramiro Sacasa Democratic Coordinating Board, except of course the dialogue with the assassins of the Nicaraguan people. It is not the style of the FSLN nor of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction to make decisions against the people's best interests.

The efforts that Arturo Cruz, the director of the newspaper LA PRENSA, the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] and some of the most recalcitrant individuals of the right have made to portray an image of violence and disorder, which the Reagan administration would like to use as an excuse to attack us, are not working.

The Reagan administration is depending on the Ramiro Sacasa Democratic Coordinating Board boycott of the elections to justify an aggressive action. The White House is definitely backing the boycott and abstentionism that the Coordination Board is promoting. To all this the revolution is responding serenely and firmly, with every guarantee for the electoral process and none for destabilization restoring the right of habeas corpus, the right of appeal, the right to strike, and by increasing the number of representatives to the Ballot-Receiving Boards.

ROBELO DISCUSSES MIG'S, SOVIET POLICY, ELECTIONS

PM080803 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 4 Aug 84 p 9

[Democratic Revolutionary Alliance leader Alfonso Robelo interviewed by Joaquim Ibartz; date,place not given]

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica -- According to Robelo very serious events could occur in Nicaragua if the Sandinists keep their promise to incorporate MIG's into their Armed Forces.

[Robelo] Wait and see what happens, because between now and 6 November something very serious could happen. Within the East-West chess game it is a logical move for the MIG's to come to Nicaragua. It would mean setting a trap for Reagan to see what he does, to see whether or not he responds. If he does not, people will say: "That man is just a bigmouth if he does not act." I do not believe that Moscow will cease to press for delivery of the MIG's. I thought that they would use 19 July. I thought that they would display them during the fifth anniversary celebrations.

[Ibartz] What would happen if the MIG's did reach Nicaragua?

[Robelo] The Reagan administration has sent notes to Moscow, Havana, and Managua on four occasions. Those notes said: "We will not tolerate the presence of MIG's in Nicaragua." They want to put Reagan in an embarrassing position in an election year. I know that in Washington there are intelligence service reports indicating that these aircraft could arrive any time. What would happen? Would Reagan risk a reprisal attack, a naval blockade? What will he do, particularly on the eve of an election? I honestly believe and know that they have considered it and that they would not stand idly by, but they would not send in the Marines. They might bombard all the airports. [answer ends]

Robelo said that at Punta Huete there is a new airport flanking Lake Managua. He added that Cubans and Soviets have been working 24 hours a day on its consturction.

[Robelo] Nicaragua is very fragile. If the airports at Monte Limar, Puerto Cabezas, Sandino, and Punta Huete are bombarded, that will be that. If all the landing strips are made useless -- pow, pow, pow -- that's all that needs to be done. There is no need to bombard the ports, if what is wanted is to prevent reprisal action by aircraft. [answer ends]

He added that the MIG's presence is very important because Honduras' air superiority in the area counterbalances the Sandinists' great military strength in land-based troops.

[Robelo] The idea of defense that has prevailed is there is a potential for attacking Nicaragua from the air that could be devastating. But if this idea is suddenly excluded, the United States could act, because Nicaragua's antiaircraft defenses are very good. There is an abundance of surface-to-air missiles, one of them brought down an aircraft piloted by a cousin of mine. The Hondurans have always been afraid of the presence of MIG's in Nicaragua because it would upset their superiority in the air.

It could have a psychological effect. This trap laid for Reagan in mid-campaign could be dangerous, especially following what was said at the Democratic Party's convention. Because the impression we gained was that if Mondale wins, this area is done for. El Salvador will collapse and Nicaragua will be consolidated. [answer ends]

The Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] leader is convinced that the Nicaraguan crisis is largely attributable to the East-West conflict. In this connection he told us an unfamiliar anecdote concerning a dinner which he attended at the Spanish Embassy in Managua, at Ambassador Pedro de Aristegui Petit's invitation, shortly after leaving the government junta.

[Robelo] At the Spanish Embassy I met with Soviet Ambassador Shlyapnikov. We started talking, and he told me very earnestly: "Look, my government believes that since there has been a unity of the classes and an international effort against Somoza, the conditions are such that it would be possible to build socialism in harmony with the Nicaraguan private sector and in friendly relations with the United States." Actually that disconcerted me, because it does not sound right. I thought about it for a moment and said to him: "Mr Ambassador, what you are proposing implies that they want a satellite in Nicaragua but that they do not want to pay for it. They want the Western world to pick up the tab and for the work on socialist building to be done by private enterprise and the people who know how to work in this country. That is your proposal." [answer ends]

He added that the Soviet ambassador blushed and replied merely that his approach was simplistic.

[Robelo] I am sure that the Soviets are unwilling to pick up the tab for every mother's son who decides to seek socialism, because that must be a huge burden and the USSR's resources are not unlimited. One can only speculate on how far Moscow will go in defending the Sandinists. Absolutely nothing is known about this. Relations among Cuba, the USSR, and Nicaragua are a mystery. When I was a member of the junta I was able to discover very little about it. And this is the key to and the essence of what is happening and what may happen in Nicaragua. [answer ends]

Robelo seemed hopeful about the presence of Arturo Cruz, the Democratic Coordinating board candidate, in Managua.

[Robelo] Arturo Cruz has come to amalgamate the opposition, and is harmonizing all the options. This favorable situation must be exploited to the utmost. Otherwise matters will completely escape our grasp and Nicaragua's fate will be determined in conversation between Reagan and Chernenko. [answer ends]

He stated categorically that both ARDE and the Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] would lay down their arms if the minimum conditions for taking part in democratic elections existed.

[Ibartz] A war between brothers is something terrible, and is not justified if you can have recourse to electoral means. But I believe that it is highly unlikely that the Sandinists will hold fair elections.

[Robelo] We might give a sign of good faith by freezing military activities on both sides -- them and us. This can be achieved and is feasible. It is necessary to have flexibility in order to find the way. The FDN would also be in agreement with this truce. Calero has been very explicit in this respect.

[Ibartz] Pastora supports Cruz, and Cruz states publicly in Managua that Eden "is my great friend." Are you afraid of being left out of the political game if Arturo Cruz' operation succeeds?

[Robelo] At this moment the personal issue is secondary. Everything that is feasible must be encouraged. Let us go to Nicaragua, and when there is an opening for everybody we will talk. Any path that may redeem Nicaragua must be supported openly, without arguing about who creates it.

PASTORA DISCUSSES ARDE DIALOGUE, ELECTIONS

PM071557 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 3 Aug 84 p 5

[Eden Pastora interviewed by Antonio Cano in Madrid, date not given]

[Excerpt] Question: It is frankly surprising to see you dressed like this, wearing a suit and tie.

Answer: No, I am a politician. My dream is to devote myself to bringing up my children, making love peacefully to my wife, and leading a normal life, but that will be achieved only when we have freedom in Nicaragua; the freedom which we believed that we had achieved 19 July [1979] but which we lost in 2 years. I remember when we saw our peasants being repressed, solely because Henry Ruiz (minister of planning) accepted the dogma that the peasants must be proletarianized in order to creat a single working class.

Question: The other idea which people have about you is that you are supported by the CIA.

Answer: We have no support from the CIA. It is sufficient to see our barefoot, ragged, hungry, emaciated troops to realize this. It is sufficient to see that Robelo has left, that Chamorro has left, to realize that we have no support from the CIA. It is sufficient to see our critical stance on foreign interventions.

Question: You receive no kind of U.S. support?

Answer: No. We survive because of our people's assistance, although the personal assistance is very scant and we need more and more resources. At present we have not received a bullet or a uniform for 6 months. We are currently fighting a guerrilla war with very limited logistics.

Question: What can you offer Daniel Ortega?

Answer: I offer to lay down my arms if he relinquishes his dictatorial attitude, if he relinquishes his attitude of establishing a totalitarian Marxist-Leninist-Stalinist revolution in Nicaragua.

Question: Has it not occurred to you to return to Nicaragua openly, as Wilson Ferreira did in Uruguay?

Answer: The fact is that there is no extreme left-wing dictatorship in Uruguay. If Wilson Ferreira had arrived in an extreme left-wing dictatorship, they would have dissolved him in acid, as the Cubans did with opponents.

Question: Do you support the efforts currently being made by Arturo Cruz in Managua to secure an agreement between the government and the opposition?

Answer: We fully support Comrade Arturo Cruz' efforts. We believe that he is the ideal man for a blueprint of national unity which will guarantee democracy.

Question: Do you believe there is a chance of agreement?

Answer: The important thing is for the government to carry out what is agreed. Let us see whether the Nicaraguan Government expels the 3,000 Cuban troops and two Cuban generals, who constitute a real intervention. Two Cuban generals -- Gen Arnaldo Ochoa and General Quintelan -- are nothing but modern William Walkers (former U.S. filibuster who became president of Nicaragua in 1856). We demand that these military personnal leave as a sine qua non.

Question: What are your minimum demands for accepting the electoral process in Nicaragua?

Answer: To ensure that a process of democratic elections takes place we demand sufficient space of time to enable a real campaign, with unrestricted press freedom, to be conducted.

Question: Can you still be called leader of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] forces, or have you been expelled?

Answer: I am the commander of the ARDE forces, because ARDE is 8,000 men, ARDE is a fighting people, ARDE is composed of six organizations, two of which left: those of "Negro" Chamorro and Robelo, which have no troops. The other four have remained within the real ARDE, a people's ARDE which continues to champion the political blueprint of redeeming the Sandinist people's revolution.

Question: What is your opinion of Robelo?

Answer: Robelo started off in favor of the Sandinist people's revolution; later he changed and continued in favor of the redemption of the Sandinist revolution; next, in favor of the redemption of the revolution, and now in favor of the redemption of Nicaragua; tomorrow he will be in favor of the redemption of Putanata, which is his estate.

Question: Are you in no way prepared to reach an agreement with the Nicaraguan Democratic Force?

Answer: We are not prepared to reach alliances with the perpetrators of genocide who killed us for 45 years.

Question: Would you accept a political post under another regime?

Answer: More than that I wish to retire, but if I am forced to take a political post as an elevator operator at the government building, I will hold it, and very well.

LA PRENSA CENSORED; PAPER WITHOLDS PUBLICATION

PA071224 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0137 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Managua, 6 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- For the first time since 19 July when censorship was partially lifted on the freedom of expression, the Managua opposition newspaper LA PRENSA was not published due to censorship problems.

A newspaper spokesman said that the censorship office censored approximately 95 percent of the articles on the front page.

Most of the articles referred to the opposition meeting on Saturday and Sunday in Matagalpa, in the north, and in Chinandega, in the western part of the country, in which Arturo Cruz, main leader of the opposition, appeared in public.

On 19 July, during the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the Sandinist victory over the Anastasio Somoza dictatorship, the revolutionary government restored the freedom of expression, except on matters dealing with military issues or those that can affect state security. According to LA PRENSA, approximately 20,000 persons attended the opposition rally in Chinandega.

The news on the Ramiro Sacasa Democratic Coordinating Board decision not to nominate candidates for the elections was also censored. The newspaper spokesman said that the paper's directors decided not to publish the paper because of the number of front page items that were censored.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH POLISH YOUTH -- An important cooperation agreement was signed yesterday in Managua by the 19 July Sandinist Youth and the Union of Socialist Polish Youth. The agreement establishes the participation of the Sandinist youth in the campaign of solidarity with Nicaragua to be held in November and the exchange of youth groups that will participate in international camps to be organized in both countries. [Summary] [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 1 Aug 84 PA]

STUDENTS RETURN FROM CUBA -- A contingent of more than 350 young Nicaraguan men who study in Cuba have arrived in Managua on vacation. In addition, 400 young men who graduated in agronomy, veterinary medicine, the sugar industry, education, health, and sports have also returned to the country. [Summary] [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Aug 84 PA]

REAGAN'S COMMENTS ON OLYMPIC SPIRIT CRITICIZED

FL071940 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1816 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] A few days ago, U.S. President Ronald Reagan told the WASHINGTON POST that what was good about sports was that it taught one to (?read) an adversary's actions. This statement does not have anything to do with Olympic principles and, even less with the purity of world-wide sports.

To Mr Reagan -- untamable warrior and maker of war in his infernal dreams -- what can love and peace mean? What does he care for the ties of friendship and fraternity which the Olympics symbolize? Which, with its five rings, rises majestically on the triumphant podium of brotherhood. That is why, Mr Reagan, humanity, on a bright sunny day, will bury you forever, and the universe will sparkle with a giant smile of peace.

U.S. CONGRESS ALLOCATION OF FUNDS NOTED

FL072014 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1827 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] The U.S. House of Representatives and Senate have agreed to allocate $8.5 million, for the 1985 fiscal year, for so-called national fund for supporting democracy activities. This Yankee democracy is based on CIA agents infiltrating political parties, unions, and other organizations, as well as conducting espionage work against governments not liked by the United States.

REPORTAGE ON SHLAUDEMAN VISIT TO GUATEMALA

FL070225 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] U.S. special envoy to Central America Harry Shlaudeman arrived in Guatemala City today without publicity and met with the President, General Oscar Mejia at the start of a new advisory tour through the region. In brief statements to the press, Shlaudeman said the objective of his visit was to continue the exchange of information between governments on the Contadora Group's peace efforts. Meanwhile, U.S. Embassy sources in Guatemala told AFP news agency that this was a routine visit.

Meets With Costa Rica's Monge

FL072238 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] U.S. special envoy to Central America Harry Shlaudeman has met with Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge in San Jose. Shlaudeman arrived yesterday in San Jose and immediately went to Monge's private residence were they met for 90 minutes. In a brief statement, the U.S. diplomat said he spoke with President Monge about the situation in Central America and a about the recent talks held between the United States and Nicaragua in Manzanillo, Mexico. Shlaudeman began a Central American tour in Guatemala yesterday, where he met with head of the military regime Oscar Mejia Victores. In Panama, it was reported that Shlaudeman would visit Honduras then go to El Salvador.

CASTRO SENDS MESSAGE TO BOURKINA FASSO'S SANKARA

FL071248 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has sent to Thomas Sankara, chief of state of Bourkina Fasso, formerly Upper Volta, a message of support for that country's revolutionary process.

The message was carried by Armando Acosta, alternate member of the Politburo and national coordinator of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, who was received in audience by Thomas Sankara in Ouagadougou, capital of Bourkina Fasso.

Armando Acosta headed the Cuban official delegation to the festivities marking the first anniversary of the democratic and people's revolution in the former Republic of Upper Volta. The talks were held in a warm and fraternal atmosphere during which bilateral cooperation between the two states in the field of public health and oher areas was discussed. Subsequently, the Cuban delegation departed the capital of Bourkina Fasso.

COMMENTARY ANALYZES CHILEAN POLITICAL SITUATION

PA080230 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 7 Aug 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] A few days ago Chilean Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa said that the Chilean Armed Forces will not make a pact with any political sector. He added that the parties can make, however, any pact they like but it is very unlikely that the Armed Forces will be led to adopt a political commitment.

The individual who stated this is the same Sergio Onofre Jarpa who, a year ago, shortly after taking office as interior minister, announced a political opening in Chile. Right-wing opponents who initially believed this siren song were soon able to confirm that it was just an attempt to make the opposition groups sink into lethargy. The dialogue with the righ-wing opposition was broken off soon after it was begun, and the farce demonstrated in all its dimensions the seriousness of the political, economic, social, and cultural crisis that the military regime has brought to Chile.

The Chilean Christian Democratic Party [PDC], which initially backed the 1973 military coup and the Augusto Pinochet dictatorship, now admits that after 11 years the country is experiencing a process of national disintegration, lacks international support, and faces a false economic reactivation. The PDC is seeking the establishment of a government alliance for a national plan of change.

However, that Christian Democratic plan clashes with the basic principle of the tyranny of Augusto Pinochet, whose power and that of his generals is based solely on weapons and repressive methods. The Permanent Committee of the Chilean Episcopate has asked the Chilean military authorities not to use military power to try to impose political ideas and to discontinue degrading methods such as torture and threats.

As has been the case since the 1973 military coup, the Chilean military authorities have ignored all requests for respect for human rights, dialogue, and an opening, even if these requests come from the Catholic Church, to which Pinochet claims he belongs. There are no alternatives in Chile for a real change in the country's prevailing situation if these do not include the popular masses. This explains why the Augusto Pinochet dictatorship has used officialist groups to request the constitutional prohibition of the People's Democratic Movement, a coalition of Chilean left-wing political forces.

Another attempt to repress the left has been the drafting of the political parties law. Efforts are being made to make those maneuvers appear as legal procedures. Nevertheless, fascism always has a repressive character, as is evident in all the legal instruments drawn up by the Chilean military regime to give itself an institutional image. That institutionalization makes permanent the state of emergency that has been in effect in Chile for almost 11 years, the promulgation of the antiterrorist law to eliminate opponents, and the exile or legal prosecution of those who express opposition to the military dictatorship.

In Chile, the great majority of the people want a return to democracy. The opposition includes diverse positions that range from the left to rightist sectors that for years remained under the wings of the regime. Meanwhile, the regime's police repression is selective. It is carried out with particular cruelty against leftist organizations, militants, and sympathizers, because the dictatorship is afraid of the intensification of the mass struggle and the alternative of change that only the people can offer.

ARGENTINE OFFICIAL HAILS RELATIONS WITH CUBA

FL071341 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Relations between Cuba and Argentina are excellent and can be expanded still more in the economic, scientific, technical, and trade fields, Argentine Commerce Secretary Ricardo Campero has stated during a press conference he held on the occasion of a visit to Buenos Aires by Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, who arrived last Monday.

Campero noted that the two countries' economies are highly complementary and that there is still a long way to go. The official stressed that Rodriguez Lompart's presence in Argentina signifies one more step forward toward deepening and broadening bilateral relations. Campero said that since the government of Raul Alfonsin assumed power, it is very clear that Argentina and Cuba are well disposed to strengthening all ties. Rodriguez Llompart is visiting Buenos Aires, heading the Cuban delegation to the first meeting of the two countries' joint committee at the economic-technical level.

CUBAN 'ANTISOCIALS' COMMITTING CRIMES IN PERU

PA080321 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Guillermo Cavala, the prosecutor in a correctional court in Lima, Peru, has asked for a 10-year sentence against two Cuban-origin antisocials who left Cuba in 1980. They are accused of robbing taxi drivers. The accused are Alfredo Romero Laza and Emilio Garcia Alfonso. Approximately 300 antisocials who have been living in tents and shacks in a San Luis district park in Lima for almost 4 years have destroyed the park's installations. Some of them have committed robberies and are involved in the sale and consumption of drugs and in rapes of minors.

JUVENTUD REBELDE REPORTER DIES IN ACCIDENT

FL070953 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Excerpt] JUVENTUD REBELDE reporter Jose Ramon Orosco Perez died yesterday in Havana as a result of an unfortunate car accident. Orosco had worked over the past 16 years for the revolutionary press and, for his humane quality, expertise, and dedication, had been elected by his co-workers as the party committee's secretary general of JUVENTUD REBELDE.

FMLN IN CHALATENANGO: COFFEE HARVEST IN DOUBT

PA072144 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Salvadoran guerrilla units have put 31 Army troops out of combat in the past 4 days during clashes in Chalaenango Department, where the regime's forces have concentrated almost 3,500 soldiers who, with Air Force and artillery support, are determined to carry out operations against the patriots. Reports state that last Thursday insurgent detachments intercepted troops from the special Sierpes Battalion, belonging to the Salvadoran 4th Infantry Brigade, who tried to penetrate FMLN positions near the city of Tejutla, some 64 km from San Salvador.

It has also been reported that Salvadoran coffee producers have threatened to suspend their harvest if they do not receive $120 for each 46-kg sack of the beans. The Jose Napoleon Duarte regime promises only $60, arguing that the country is facing a difficult economic situation that cannot accept additional monetary burdens.

FMLN CLAIMS 1,305 CASUALTIES IN 52 DAYS

PA071709 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] The rebel station Radio Farabundo Marti reported that Salvadoran guerrilla forces inflicted an unspecified number of casualties on the army in the southern sector of eastern La Union Department. The action occurred on the coastal highway when a government patrol, traveling in two vehicles, was attacked by the rebels.

The rebel radio reported another attack on army units at the installations of the El Martillo cotton cooperative in Usulutan Department. The report added that in the last 52 days of combat the FMLN forces have inflicted 1,305 casualties, including dead and wounded, on the troops of the Salvadoran regime.

GUERRILLAS INFLICT CASUALTIES ON SALVADORAN ARMY

FL071517 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1102 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Salvadoran guerrilla units inflicted 31 casualties on the Salvadoran Army in the past 4 days of fighting in the department of Chalatenango, located in northern El Salvador.

There was fighting near the town of Tejutla, located about 64 km from San Salvador, according to Radio Farabundo Marti, which said that the guerrilla forces suffered no casualties. Last Thursday, insurgent detachments intercepted troops of the special Sierpe Battalion, of the 4th Infantry Brigade, which attempted to attack FMLN positions near Tejutla.

In Chalatenango, government forces have deployed about 3,500 men with air and artillery support that conduct antiguerrilla operations with little success.

NICARAGUA'S CARDENAL: NO VATICAN ORDERS TO QUIT

PA071610 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Jesuit priest Fernando Cardenal has said that he has received no instructions from the Vatican to resign as Nicaragua's education minister. At a meeting with foreign correspondents in Managua, Fernando Cardenal said that father Juan Ochagavia, first assistant to the head of the Jesuit order, visited Managua last month and that, after hearing his reasons for accepting the education portfolio, told him that he would transmit his point of view to the order's leaders. So far, Cardenal added, I have received no instructions on the matter.

Fernando Cardenal explained that the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference and the prelates who hold governmental positions had arrived at an understanding permitting the latter to remain in their positions. He added that the Vatican canon that prevents priests from holding public positions also provides that such office can be held with the bishops' permission, and that, in the case of Nicaragua, such an agreement is still in effect.

The education minister denied that there is religious persecution in Nicaragua, stressing the complete freedom of worship that exists there and the Sandinist government's economic aid to over 20 Catholic schools. Cardenal pointed out the contrast between the policy pursued by the Government of Nicaragua and the repression of priests in El Salvador and Guatemala, where, he noted, a dozen priests have been murdered.

LAW SEMINAR URGES NOBEL PEACE PRIZE FOR NICARAGUA

FL072054 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1802 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] The final statement issued by the international seminar on comparative law, held in Managua, has called for an immediate stop to U.S. terrorism and proposed that Nicaragua be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. The document said: We call on the lawyers of the world to defend with weapons the rights of the Nicaraguan people who have been injustly attacked. It urged that the Nobel Peace Prize be awarded to Nicaragua's Government.

Those who attended the international conference were lawyers from Mexico, the United States, Guatemala, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Colombia, Brazil, Guyana, Argentina, the Dominican Republic, Cuba, the FRG, France, Spain, Italy, and Nicaragua.

The lawyers who attended the first international seminar emphasized that democracy in Nicaragua does not begin or end with the electoral process, but began with the triumph of the Sandinist revolution.

RAMIREZ DENIES RESTRICTIONS OF NICARAGUAN RIGHTS

PA080256 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Sergio Ramirez, a member of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, has said that in his country there are no restrictions on the application of the Statute of Rights and Guarantees. He explained that there are only limitations with regard to the judicial procedures and the right of habeas corpus for those accused of counterrevolutionary crimes and with regard to press reports dealing with national security and defense. Sergio Ramirez apoke on this subject during a breakfast meeting held in Managua by the Association of Foreign Correspondents.

'CITY, PEACE' CONFERENCE BEGINS IN MANAGUA

FL071138 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] The second World Conference on the City and Peace opened today in Managua. During this conference, which should last from 6 to 8 August, 78 delegates from more than 150 countries in Africa, North America, and Latin America will discuss problems dealing with detente, security, and cooperation. The delegates will mainly examine the ways and means that should be adopted to foster solidarity and detente in the Central American isthmus.

ORPA AMBUSHES GUATEMALAN GOVERNMENT TROOPS

FL071627 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1217 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] The Guatemalan Armed People's Revolutionary Organization, ORPA, inflicted eight casualties including dead and wounded in an ambush it staged in western Guatemala for special troops of the government of General Humberto Mejia Victories.

WORKERS INJURED IN COSTA RICAN BANANA STRIKE

PA080301 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Seven workers were injured when the Costa Rican police intervened in the country's southern region, where banana workers have been on strike for almost a month. Press reports indicate that a contingent of almost 200 policemen used tear gas against the strikers, who are demanding socioeconomic improvements. Three thousand workers of the banana company, a subsidiary of the U.S. transnational company United Brands, have been on strike since 10 July. There had been no violence in the strike until 2 weeks ago when a group of civil policemen entered the installations and killed worker Franklin Guzman.

CHILEAN COMMUNIST VIEWS PARTY MEETING, PROTESTS

PA072246 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] (Hugo Fascio), member of the Political Commission of the Chilean Communist Party, said in an interview with Radio Berlin that all forms of struggle have to be carried out in order to topple the Pinochet dictatorship and that the people have demonstrated they are capable of this. (Fascio) also referred to the recent national conference held clandestinely by the Communist Party, within Chilean territory, at which the current political situation in Chile was discussed and a new Central Committee was elected, the first since 1969. The Chilean Communist Party meeting is considered a historical event because a meeting of the top party leaders had not taken place for 15 years. (Hugo Fascio) said that the new situation in Chile is, above all, a result of mass struggles, and the manner in which these groups have confronted the regime is best expressed by the national protest campaigns.

PARAGUAYAN PEASANTS ARRESTED; EVICTION POSSIBLE

PA071655 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] A total of 93 peasants were arrested in Villa Rica Department in Paraguay and threatened with eviction by a group of powerful landowners. Meanwhile, a group of farmers arrived in Asuncion to denounce the abuses committed against them and to demand recognition of their right to use the land before the authorities and the press. It was also reported that police agents and alleged landowners burned 14 peasant huts in Puerto Ordonez and left 135 poor peasants families without shelter.

PRELA CORRESPONDENT VIEWS VIOLENCE IN PERU

PA080150 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Report from Lima by PRELA correspondent Francisco Ramirez]

[Text] Attacks by extreme rightist paramilitary groups against local leftists and the economic crisis continue to dominate Peru's political scene. The wave of violence has continued to cause sorrow in Peruvian homes, and despite continuous accusations by government spokesmen and the press, opposition sectors say that not all of the attacks are the work of the armed group Shining Path.

The escalation of attacks against the Peruvian left took on dramatic dimensions after the shooting murder of Saul Munoz Menacho, mayor of Huancayo, which still has not been cleared up because of the slow official investigation. In statements through its main spokesmen, the Peruvian Communist Party has said that this action was the work of the extreme right and accused Interior Minister Luis Percovich of trying to evade his responsibility in dealing with this wave of violence.

The violence, which since 1970 had seemed confined to the south Andean Ayacucho Department, has reached Lima and other departments, where the dynamiting of high-voltage towers has left important cities in darkness. The Peruvian capital has been severely affected by blackouts, as seen last Wednesday when the city was in darkness for over 1 hour as the result of supposed damages to the Mantaro Dam. Thousands of persons struggled to get on buses to go home, doors of establishments were violently closed, and there were traffic jams while heavily armed policemen patrolled the streets with sirens blaring. Another of the Peruvian citizens' great worries is the economic crisis that continues to fiercely affect the poorer sectors through increased cost of living, unemployment, and currency devaluation.